The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Debate Upon the Veto in the Senate.

Elaborate Speech by Senator Trumbull.

He Sustains the Civil Rights Bill on all Points.

The Vote on the Veto to be Taken on Friday.

Probability that the President will be Sustained.

The Air-Line Railroad Bill Reported in the Senate.

Discussion of the Brooks-Dodge Case in the House.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 4.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

The announcement in the morning papers that the veto message would be discussed in the Senate to-day, attracted a large audience, and during the delivery of Senator TRUMBULL'S speech all parts of the Senate chamber were literally crowded with spectators. Upon the floor for a time were Secretary MCCULLOCH, Postmaster-General DENNISON and a number of members of the House. Mr. TRUMBULL commenced at 1:20 P. M. and closed at 3:30 P. M. His speech was able and argumentative generally, but exceedingly weak in the defence of the section of the Civil Rights Bill which provides for the punishment of State officers, Mr. TRUMBULL claiming that it is a perversion of the language of the act to say that under it a Judge could be punished unless it could be shown that he acted maliciously under color of law. Mr. JOHNSON will take the floor at 1 o'clock to-morrow in answer to Mr. TRUMBULL.

Senator DIXON has greatly improved in health, and was out riding to-day for several hours. He will resume his seat to-morrow. Senator WRIGHT has been walking about the City to-day, and is much improved in health, notwithstanding the statement in the papers to the contrary. His presence in the Senate to-morrow may be confidently relied upon. The resumption of seats by Senators DIXON and WRIGHT gives seventeen votes for sustaining the veto of the Civil Rights Bill, and puts at rest any question of the result of the vote on that bill when the Senate shall reach it on Friday, the day on which it is supposed the discussion will close. No one now expects a New-Jersey Senator here in time to take part in the action upon the veto, and from reliable information received in this city it is not probable that the Legislature of that State will be able to agree at all upon a joint meeting for the purpose of electing a Senator until a compromise shall be effected upon a Conservative Republican. Senator WRIGHT proposes to resign if the Legislature will elect Mr. STOCKTON and a Conservative or Johnson Republican.

THE DODGE-BROOKS CASE.

The Dodge-Brooks contested election case occupied the chief attention of the House to-day. Mr. MARSHALL, of the Minority of the Committee, finished his argument in behalf of Mr. BROOKS, when Mr. GARFIELD offered a resolution referring the case back to the Committee for investigation of the cases of fraudulent voting, which is tantamount to asking the Committee to make martyrs of themselves; they would die of old age before they got through. Mr. FARNSWORTH made a rambling argument in behalf of his friend BROOKS, mainly devoted to the question of the validity of the registry. The case did not, after all, reach a final vote. To-morrow, Gen. PAINE, of the Election Committee, will speak on the legal question of the validity of the registry, and Mr. SHELLABARGER will give his masterly aid on the law points in behalf of Mr. DODGE. Mr. BROOKS will speak, and Mr. DAWES will then close the case. BROOKS is resorting to all sorts of strategy and questionable practices to make sentiment in his favor. To-day his partisans were circulating the story among the Conservatives that DODGE was a Radical, and would vote against the President; and they were urging the Radicals to vote against him on the ground that he was a Conservative, and would sustain the President. BROOKS has also caused to be lithographed copies of the subscription lists of moneys raised by Mr. DODGE'S friends to aid in his election, and has distributed them freely, as though that was a very immoral practice, never resorted to in a New-York election, or anywhere else. Brooks is running his machine on a high-pressure moral principle, and seems terribly shocked at the use of money in an election. Opinion on the case is divided, and it is impossible to tell what the result of the vote will be. A number of the Republicans are in favor of either referring it back to the committee for further investigation or to the people for a new election. The latter would be the return of Brooks.

TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Reliable information has been received here to-day from Richmond, to the effect that a movement is on foot to obtain a writ of *habeas corpus* for the release of JEFFERSON DAVIS. The writ in question may issue either from the United States District Court Judge UNDERWOOD presiding, or from a State Court. It is not likely that a man of UNDERWOOD'S well-known views would grant a writ for such a purpose. The civil trial of DAVIS will now be strongly urged. He can be held in this district under the indictments pending against him in the Supreme Court of the district.

THE NEW-YORK COLLECTORSHIP.

The nomination for Collector of New-York was not sent in to-day as was generally expected. It will not be long delayed, however.

THE COLOMBIAN COMMISSION.

The Colombian Commission, established under the treaty of 1857, and renewed by the treaty of 1864, met to-day, to hear discussed their most important cases. The questions involved were those in which the commerce of New-York and the world is interested. Col. THOMAS BIDDLE, a soldier and a diplomatist, represented the United States. Gen. SALGAR, the Minister from Colombia, an accomplished publicist, represented the other Republic. Between them sat FREDERICK BRUCE, a lineal descendant of Sir ROBERT, and by experience, talents and diplomacy, one of the leading men of this time in diplomatic progress. He has been abroad in India, China and South America, and by his peculiar talents, added to an unfailing good humor, he has made himself, since his presence in Washington, not only popular but useful. He accepted this position of umpire in order to forward the great principles of conciliation between nations out of which these commissions have grown. The cases presented were those of the Panama Railroad and Pacific Steamship Company and the United States Mail Steamship Company. In all of them the questions of damages involving millions of dollars came up for settlement. The umpire was present. The freedom of the Isthmus as a transit route, under treaties with the United States and by the law of nations; freedom for the railroad from mobs and disturbances, under the contract; freedom from passenger taxes; freedom from all kinds of taxes levied by New-Granada), and freedom for the use of the capital and enterprise invested, were all in controversy. Hon. S. S. COX appeared as counsel for the companies, and opened the case, occupying the day in presenting the questions growing out of the riots of 1856 by which the Isthmus was disturbed, and all the interests of the railroad and steamship companies were put in peril. Mr. JAS. M. CARLISLE, for New-Grenada, follows Mr. COX to-morrow, Judge DEAN, of New-York, on behalf of the United States Steamship Company, will reply, and Mr. COX will close the discussion. No less a question than the peace, order and freedom of the Isthmus of Panama, the great highway of the commercial world, is at stake. The damages claimed by Colombia by reason of the obstructions of this highway by riots and wantonly lawless acts and illegal tax are immense. It remains with the Minister of Great Britain to say whether the Isthmus, guaranteed by treaty to be free, shall be so held in the form in which it is organized, with Great Britain as the umpire.

OFFICIAL FROM MEXICO.

Mr. ROMERO has received official news from El Paso up to the 9th of March, from which it appears that on the 4th the Farragas Brigade left there for the City of Chihuahua, which it was expected would be reoccupied about the 20th ult. President JUAREZ intended to establish his Government there at once.

It is also stated that official news had been received at El Paso of several important successes obtained by the national troops in Tamaulipas, Coahuila, New-Leon, Sonora and Sinoloa. Gen. MARTINEZ routed the French at Alamos, and captured the place. He afterward effected a junction with Gen. MORALES.

THE ALABAMA STATE TAX.

The President to-day transmitted to the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, together with a letter addressed by him to the Governor of Alabama, asking that the State of Alabama may be allowed to assume and pay in State bonds the direct tax now due from that State to the United States, or that delay of payment may be authorized until the State can, by the sale of its bonds or by taxation, make provision for the liquidation of the indebtedness. The President concurs in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, that it is desirable that the State of Alabama, and the other Southern States should be allowed to assume and pay their proportion of the direct taxes now due, and therefore recommends the necessary legislation by Congress. The entire sum assessed on real estate by the act of Congress is $20,000,000, the proportion of Alabama being nearly $630,000.

STATE OF THE SOUTH.

The Reconstruction Committee has summoned Benj. C. TRUMAN, Esq., correspondent of the New-York TIMES, to appear before that body and testify as to the Southern status. There is probably of all the writers who have recently traveled through the South no one whose observation has been so extensive as that of Mr. TRUMAN, nor any whose judgment would likely to be more just and reliable.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE SEVERAL STATES.

The bill to facilitate commercial, postal and military communication among the States, popularly known about Congress as the Delaware and Raritan Railroad Bill, which passed the House a fortnight ago, was reported this morning from the Senate Committee on Commerce without amendment, and the Chairman expressed his purpose to ask action on it at an early day.

INCREASE OF NATIONAL CURRENCY RECOMMENDED.

The Comptroller of the Currency has written a letter to the Finance Committee of the Senate recommending an increase of one hundred millions of national currency for the purpose of equalizing the issues to all States and Territories according to wealth and population; giving to those now without or short the first chance, before any is issued to those which have received their full share under existing laws.

EXPORT DUTIES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has just published regulations for the allowance or drawback of two cents per pound upon articles manufactured exclusively of cotton when exported, as provided under section 171 of the act of June 30, 1864; as amended by the act of March 3, 1865. It is provided, among other things, that when a party desires to export articles manufactured exclusively of cotton, for the benefit of drawback, he must, before shipping the same from the place where they are stored, notify the Collector of Internal Revenue of the district in which they are situated of his intention to export them. The Collector will then inspect and superintend the weighing of such articles, or direct his deputy to do so, and after such inspection and weighing, the officer so inspecting and superintending will make a report in triplicate, accompanied by samples of the articles in prescribed form, to be certified by the Collector. The exporter will proceed to make his entry for drawback at the Custom-house at the port of exportation, and furnish the proper proofs. The evidence to show that the tax was laid upon the cotton from which articles are manufactured will consist of the affidavit of manufacturer or producer of such article, setting forth all the facts in the case, and must be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Exports and Drawback, with whom it will be filed. If the evidence submitted of the payment of tax is not considered sufficient by the Superintendent of Exports, he may transmit the same to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for his decision. These regulations will go into effect immediately.

THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CONGRESS.

The International Health Congress will undoubtedly be attended by representatives from this Government. Senator WILSON has introduced a bill directing the Secretary of War to detail two medical officers to report to the Secretary of State as the representatives of the United States to the International Health Congress about to be held at Constantinople to devise means to prevent the spread of cholera, who shall receive their special instructions from, and make their reports direct to, the Surgeon-General of the Army. The expenses of the Medical Commission are not to exceed two thousand dollars, and are to be paid out of the appropriation for medical and hospital supplies.

THE WEST INDIA TELEGRAPH.

The House Committee on Commerce have had under consideration the West India Telegraph Bill, and have agreed to report it with amendments authorizing its free use by the Government for its own purposes, both in time of peace and in time of war, and also restricting its rates of charges to $3 50 for ten words. The fourteen years' exclusive privilege remains as it came from the Senate.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Deficiency Bill have agreed upon a report. In regard to the ornamentation of the fractional currency, which was one of the points in contest, the Committee agree to this: that hereafter no new faces or designs shall be put upon the currency. This leaves the CLARK issue in circulation. It is understood that a die of Gen. GRANT is in preparation, and that if the original proposition had prevailed it would have interfered with its production. No one would care less than Gen. GRANT.

THE CHOLERA IN FRANCE.

The Department of State has received official information from the United States Consuls at Brest and Cherbourg, under date of March 9. The Consul at Cherbourg states that from the 10th until the end of February, there occurred 58 deaths from cholera, making from the beginning of the epidemic up to date, 114 days, a total of 257 deaths from cholera in a population of 40,000. The disease seems to have disappeared, as no deaths had recently occurred, and the Sanitary Board was issuing clean bills of health.

The Consul at Brest reports that the epidemic has at length retired, no case of cholera having appeared since March 1. The Minister of Commerce at Paris had ordered clean bills of health to be issued.

PARDONS.

The President issued orders for the pardon of seven persons yesterday. They were special cases from several of the Southern States, under the thirteenth exception.

COL. T. S. BOWERS' SUCCESSOR.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT has appointed Major GEORGE K. LEFFT, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to fill the position which was occupied by the late Col. T. S. BOWERS.

THE REVENUE COMMISSION.

The alleged report of the Revenue Commissioners, recommending a temporary increase of fifty per cent. in the duties on imports, was never made to Congress. The recently published statement was the mere draft of a report submitted for the action of the Commission, and by them rejected. It was prepared by a single member of the Commission, and never had any official character.

MILITARY.

The Eighth Regiment of regulars, which left this city last week for Richmond, have gone to Raleigh to relieve the Eighth Michigan volunteers, mustered out.

PERSONAL.

Among the distinguished arrivals to-day is Gen. BARNUM, Inspector of State Prisons of New-York, who is here to settle the claims of the State for keeping United States prisoners.

MR. JULIAN RENOMINATED.

On Monday Hon. GEORGE W. JULIAN, now representing the Fifth Congressional District of Indiana, was nominated for the Fortieth Congress by the popular vote of the Union men in their respective townships, by over 1,000 majority. This is believed to be the first nomination anywhere for that Congress.

EQUALIZING BOUNTIES.

Some days ago, Mr. JULIAN introduced a bill equalizing bounties, which was referred to the Military Committee, and which met the views of the Sailors' and Soldiers' Union of this city. The principal objection to this bill was the supposition that it would require $600,000,000, as estimated by the Paymaster-General and Provost-Marshal Gen. FRY; but at the request of Mr. JULIAN, Dr. BROADHEAD, Second Comptroller of the Treasury, has submitted to him a carefully prepared statement, from official data, from which it appears that the amount to satisfy the requirements of Mr. JULIAN'S bill will be less than two hundred millions.

FIRE.

A fire this morning destroyed Mr. CHAS. HUNLEY'S hat store. Loss $25,000. It was insured $10,000. PUTNAM & MALONE, booksellers, lost a large portion of their stock; fully insured. M. MARKS & Co., shoe-dealers, lose $25,000; fully insured. All the insured are in mobile agencies of Northern companies.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of the United States yesterday, previous to its adjournment *sine die*, ordered that the several causes brought into this Court by writs of error or appeals from the Circuit and District Courts for the several districts within the States declared to be in rebellion by the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated Aug. 16, 1861, be called and disposed of at the next term of this Court, under the rules thereof, and in regular order as they may stand on the docket. The following regulations have been prescribed, under which appeals may be taken from the Court of Claims to the Supreme Court:

RULE 1. In all cases hereafter decided in the Court of Claims, in which by the act of Congress such appeals are allowable, they shall be heard in the Supreme Court upon the following record and none other:

1. A transcript of the pleadings in the case of the final judgment or decree of the Court and of such interlocutory orders, rulings, judgments and decrees as may be necessary to a proper review of the case.

2. A finding of the facts in the case by said Court of Claims and the conclusions of law on said facts in which the Court founds the judgment or decree. The finding of the facts and the conclusions of law to be stated separately and certified to the Court as part of the record. The finding must have in it all the ultimate facts or propositions which the evidence shall establish in the nature of a special verdict, and not the evidence on which those ultimate facts are founded. (*See Burr vs. Duncanes County*; 2 Wallace, 102.)

RULE 2. In all cases in which judgments or decrees have heretofore been rendered, or when either party is by law entitled to an appeal, he may, by filing it shall make application to the Court of Claims by petition for the allowance of such appeal. Said petition shall contain a distinct specification of the errors alleged to have been committed by said Court in its rulings, judgment or decree in the case. The Court shall, if the specifications of alleged error be correctly and accurately stated, certify the same, or may certify such alterations and modifications of the points decided and alleged for error as in the judgment of said Court, shall distinctly, fully and fairly present the point decided by the Court. This, with the transcript mentioned in Rule 1, except the statement of facts and law therein mentioned, shall constitute the record on which these cases shall be heard in the Supreme Court.

RULE 3. In all cases an order of allowance of appeal by the Court of Claims, or the Chief Justice thereof in vacation, is essential, and the limitation of time for granting such appeals shall cease to run from the time an application is made for the allowance of appeal.

Congress, at its present session, passed an act allowing appeals from the Court of Claims to the Supreme Court, and the above regulations are framed in view of the fact.

The number of cases finally argued, but upon which there were no decisions, and therefore continued till next term, is fifteen. These include the United States and Missouri Test Oath cases, and that of the *Springbok*, the latter involving the question of blockade.

In addition to these the docket contained about 250 other cases. The Court at the term just closed announced about 90 decisions.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.....WEDNESDAY, April 4.

THE HOUSE BILL RELATING TO HABEAS CORPUS.

Mr. CLARK reported, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment, the House bill to amend the act of March 3, 1863, relative to the writ of *habeas corpus*, and regulating judicial proceedings, which is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any search, seizure, arrest or imprisonment made, or other trespasses or wrongs done or committed, or any acts done or omitted to be done during the said rebellion, by any officer or person, under and by virtue of any order, written or verbal, general or special, issued by the President or Secretary of War, or by any military officer of the United States during the said rebellion, for the arrest, in district or place within such seizure, search, arrest or imprisonment was made, done or committed, or any acts were so omitted to be done either by the person or officer to whom the order is addressed, or by any other person aiding or assisting him therein, shall be held and are hereby declared to come within the purview of the act to which this is an amendment, and within the purview of the fourth, fifth and sixth sections of said act for all the purposes of defence, transfer, appeal, error or limitation provided therein.

The amendment reported as a proviso to this section is as follows:

But no such order shall be a defence to any suit or action for any act done, or omitted to be done, after the passage of this act.

THE HOUSE BILL ON RAILROAD COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE STATES.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, without amendment, the following House bill to facilitate postal and military communication among the several States:

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States confers upon Congress the power to regulate commerce among the several States, to establish post roads, and to raise and support armies; therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every railroad company in the United States, whose road is operated by steam, its successors and assigns, be and it is hereby authorized to carry upon and over its road connections, boats, bridges and ferries, all passengers, troops, Government supplies, mails, freight and property on the route from any State to another State, and to receive compensation therefor, and to connect with the roads of other States so as to form continuous lines for the transportation of the same to the place of destination; *Provided*, That this act shall not affect any stipulation between the Government of the United States and any railroad company for transportation over its lines without compensation, upon or other conditions imposed by the terms of any act granting lands to any such Company to aid in the construction of its road.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, that when the said order is in writing it shall be sufficient to produce in evidence the original with proof of its authenticity, or a certified copy of the same, or if sent by telegraph the production of the telegram purporting to emanate from such military official shall be *prima facie* evidence of its authenticity, or if the signal of such order or telegram is lost or cannot be produced secondary evidence thereof shall be admissible as in other cases.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the right of removal from the State Court into the Circuit Court, provided in the fifth section of the act to which this is amendatory, may be exercised as well after the appearance of the defendant and the filing of his plea or other defence in said Court at any term of said Court, subsequent to the term when the appearance is entered, and before a Jury is impanneled to try the same; but nothing herein contained shall be held to abridge the right of such removal after the impanneling of a Jury, nor shall it be necessary in the State Court to offer or give surety for the filing of copies in the Circuit Court of the United States, but on the filing of the petition verified, as provided in said fifth section, the further proceedings in the State Court shall cease and not be resumed until a certificate, under the seal of the Circuit Court of the United States sitting in the district where it has failed to file copies in the said Circuit Court, at the next term, is produced.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if the State Court shall, notwithstanding the performance of all things required for the removal of the case to the Circuit Court aforesaid, proceed further in said cause or prosecution before said certificate is produced, then and in that event all further proceedings shall be void and of none effect; and all parties, judges, officers and other persons thereafter proceeding thereunder or by color thereof, shall be liable in damages to the party injured or aggrieved, to be recovered by action in a court of the State having proper jurisdiction, or in a Circuit Court of the United States for the district in which such further proceedings may have been had, or where the party, officer or other person so offending shall be found; and upon a recovery of damages in either Court, the party plaintiff shall be entitled to double costs.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the State Court to furnish copies of the papers and files in the case to the party so petitioning by the requirement; and upon the refusal or neglect of the Clerk to furnish such copies, the said party may direct the case in the Circuit Court of the United States, and thereupon said Circuit Court shall have jurisdiction therein, and may, upon proof of such refusal or neglect of the Clerk of the State Court, and upon reasonable notice being given to the plaintiff, require him to file a declaration or petition therein; and in case he fails so to do may order a non-suit and dismiss the case at the costs of the plaintiff, which dismissal shall be a bar to any further suit touching the matter in controversy.

THE GRAVES OF UNION SOLDIERS.

Mr. WILSON introduced the following joint resolution respecting the burial of soldiers who died in the military service of the United States during the rebellion:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be and he hereby is required to take immediate measures to preserve from desecration the graves of the soldiers of the United States who fell in battle or died of disease, in the field and in hospital, during the war of the rebellion; to secure suitable burial places in which they may be properly interred, and to have the ground inclosed, so that the resting places of the honored dead may be kept sacred forever.

Mr. JOHNSON inquired if there was any appropriation made for this purpose.

Mr. WILSON said whatever appropriation was necessary would be put into the Army Appropriation Bill.

The resolution was adopted.

THE NATIONAL MILITARY ASYLUM.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a joint resolution appointing a Board of Managers for the National Military Asylum, which was referred to the Military Committee.

MR. STEWART'S RECONSTRUCTION RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. STEWART asked that the Committee of Fifteen be discharged from the further consideration of the joint resolution offered by him recently on the subject of reconstruction, and that they be made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. STEWART spoke in advocacy of his motion, alleging that the country was growing impatient, and demanded some action at the hands of Congress. It had been charged that Congress had no desire to see the lately seceded States restored to the Union, and he desired Congress to vindicate itself by the speedy adoption of some definite plan of reconstruction. He believed that the plan submitted by him was indorsed by the country.

Pending the consideration of Mr. STEWART'S motion the morning hour expired, and Mr. TRUMBULL said it was understood that the Senate should proceed to-day to the consideration of the President's Veto Message.

Mr. STEWART said he wanted a vote on his motion.

Mr. JOHNSON said he wished to speak on that motion, and it was evident no vote could be taken immediately.

Mr. STEWART said he would press a vote to-morrow.

CONSIDERATION OF THE VETO MESSAGE.

The Veto Message being taken up, Mr. TRUMBULL said: The President, I fully share with the President of the United States in the regret expressed that he is unable to sign the bill to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication. I regret it on my own account, because of the disappointment—because the just expectations raised when this bill was presented to the President, before the introduction into the Senate, have been disappointed. I regret it on the President's account, because it is calculated to alienate him from those who elevated him to power, and who gadly have rallied around his Administration to sustain him in the principles upon which he was elected; but above all, Sir, I regret it for liberty's sake, to secure which to ourselves and our posterity this Government is formed, if the bill is unconstitutional and unjust to the whole people, I would not have had the President sign it. That its provisions are neither unjust to the whole, or any portion of the people, nor unconstitutional, I shall endeavor to show by a candid and dispassionate review and examination of the President's various objections. His begins these objections with the very first line of the bill, which declares that all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power, except Indians not taxed, are declared citizens of the United States. The bill as originally introduced did not contain this provision. It was believed by myself and many others, that all native born persons, since the abolishment of slavery, were citizens of the United States. The Attorney-General of Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration; the opinion adopted by his Administration, and acted upon since by all the departments of the Executive Government, including the Secretary of State, who has issued passports to persons of color, recognizing them as citizens. It was the opinion expressed by Mr. MARCY, when Secretary of State, that all persons born on the United States were citizens of the United States, not referring, of course, to slaves, Slavery at that time existing in the country. The President does not object to this declaration in the bill, as unconstitutional. He does, however, say that it does not purport to declare or confer any other right of citizenship than Federal citizenship. It does not purport, he says, to give these classes of persons the status of citizens of States, and that which may result from their status as citizens of the United States. The power, he adds, to confer the right of State citizenship is just as exclusively with the several States as the power to declare the right of Federal citizenship is with Congress. Now, since we all know that no State has the authority to make a citizen of the United States, the Constitution declaring that citizenship rests with Congress the sole power of naturalization, and it may make a citizen of a foreigner—but no State can make a citizen of the United States of a foreigner. But is it true, Sir, that when a person becomes a citizen of the United States, that he is not also a citizen of the State where he may be residing? On this point, I will refer to a decision pronounced by the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Chief-Justice MARSHALL, the most eminent jurist who ever sat upon the American Bench. In the case of GASSI against BALLOW, reported in the sixth volume of *Peters' Reports*, the Chief-Justice, in delivering the opinion of the Court, says: "The defendant in error is alleged in the proceedings to be a citizen of the United States, naturalized in Louisiana, and residing there. This is equivalent to an averment that he is a citizen of that State. A citizen of the United States, residing in any State of the Union, is a citizen of that State." This was the only point in the case. This is the opinion of the highest tribunal in the country, pronounced by the most eminent man whoever sat upon the bench in America.

Mr. JOHNSON—Will the Senator give me the page?

Mr. TRUMBULL—Page 761. But, Sir, unless this authority is to be disregarded, the President of the United States is mistaken in his law. It is not true that when a man is made a citizen of the United States, he is not a citizen of every State. The President next alleges that the right of Federal citizenship thus to be conferred on the several excepted races before mentioned, is now for the first time proposed to be given by law. Now, Sir, this is a mistake, not of the law, but a misapprehension of fact, and it will appear, by references to which I shall call the attention of the Senate in a moment, that the President's facts are as bad as his law. If the Senator from Maryland (Mr. JOHNSON) wishes to take a note of the authority, he will find it in LAWRENCE'S *Wheaton on International Law*, and various statutes of the United States on this subject. I read from page 597. There have been in the United States several cases of collective naturalization by the annexation of territories. By the third article of the first Convention of April 30, 1800, with France, in the cession of Louisiana, it is provided that the inhabitants of the ceded territories to be incorporated into the United States, should be admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of the rights, privileges and immunities of the citizens of the United States. A provision to the same effect is to be found in the Sixth article of the treaty with Spain for the purchase of Florida, and by the eighth article of the treaty of 1848, with Mexico; also, by the annexation of Texas, under a resolution of Congress of March, 1845, in its admission into the Union "on an equal footing with the other States. Collective naturalization, says the authority from which I quote, may also take place of a class of persons nature of the country, or otherwise, who, without any act on the part of the individuals, may be made citizens. In the United States it is incorrect to suppose that aliens, as opposed to citizens, implies foreigners; upon Congress, the power to regulate commerce among the several States, to establish post roads, and to raise and support armies; therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every railroad company in the United States, whose road is operated by steam, its successors and assigns, be and it is hereby authorized to carry upon and over its road connections, boats, bridges and ferries, all passengers, troops, Government supplies, mails, freight and property on the route from any State to another State, and to receive compensation therefor, and to connect with the roads of other States so as to form continuous lines for the transportation of the same to the place of destination; *Provided*, That this act shall not affect any stipulation between the Government of the United States and any railroad company for transportation over its lines without compensation, upon or other conditions imposed by the terms of any act granting lands to any such Company to aid in the construction of its road.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, that when the said order is in writing it shall be sufficient to produce in evidence the original with proof of its authenticity, or a certified copy of the same, or if sent by telegraph the production of the telegram purporting to emanate from such military official shall be *prima facie* evidence of its authenticity, or if the signal of such order or telegram is lost or cannot be produced secondary evidence thereof shall be admissible as in other cases.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the right of removal from the State Court into the Circuit Court, provided in the fifth section of the act to which this is amendatory, may be exercised as well after the appearance of the defendant and the filing of his plea or other defence in said Court at any term of said Court, subsequent to the term when the appearance is entered, and before a Jury is impanneled to try the same; but nothing herein contained shall be held to abridge the right of such removal after the impanneling of a Jury, nor shall it be necessary in the State Court to offer or give surety for the filing of copies in the Circuit Court of the United States, but on the filing of the petition verified, as provided in said fifth section, the further proceedings in the State Court shall cease and not be resumed until a certificate, under the seal of the Circuit Court of the United States sitting in the district where it has failed to file copies in the said Circuit Court, at the next term, is produced.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if the State Court shall, notwithstanding the performance of all things required for the removal of the case to the Circuit Court aforesaid, proceed further in said cause or prosecution before said certificate is produced, then and in that event all further proceedings shall be void and of none effect; and all parties, judges, officers and other persons thereafter proceeding thereunder or by color thereof, shall be liable in damages to the party injured or aggrieved, to be recovered by action in a court of the State having proper jurisdiction, or in a Circuit Court of the United States for the district in which such further proceedings may have been had, or where the party, officer or other person so offending shall be found; and upon a recovery of damages in either Court, the party plaintiff shall be entitled to double costs.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the State Court to furnish copies of the papers and files in the case to the party so petitioning by the requirement; and upon the refusal or neglect of the Clerk to furnish such copies, the said party may direct the case in the Circuit Court of the United States, and thereupon said Circuit Court shall have jurisdiction therein, and may, upon proof of such refusal or neglect of the Clerk of the State Court, and upon reasonable notice being given to the plaintiff, require him to file a declaration or petition therein; and in case he fails so to do may order a non-suit and dismiss the case at the costs of the plaintiff, which dismissal shall be a bar to any further suit touching the matter in controversy.

THE GRAVES OF UNION SOLDIERS.

Mr. WILSON introduced the following joint resolution respecting the burial of soldiers who died in the military service of the United States during the rebellion:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be and he hereby is required to take immediate measures to preserve from desecration the graves of the soldiers of the United States who fell in battle or died of disease, in the field and in hospital, during the war of the rebellion; to secure suitable burial places in which they may be properly interred, and to have the ground inclosed, so that the resting places of the honored dead may be kept sacred forever.

Mr. JOHNSON inquired if there was any appropriation made for this purpose.

Mr. WILSON said whatever appropriation was necessary would be put into the Army Appropriation Bill.

The resolution was adopted.

THE NATIONAL MILITARY ASYLUM.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a joint resolution appointing a Board of Managers for the National Military Asylum, which was referred to the Military Committee.

MR. STEWART'S RECONSTRUCTION RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. STEWART asked that the Committee of Fifteen be discharged from the further consideration of the joint resolution offered by him recently on the subject of reconstruction, and that they be made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. STEWART spoke in advocacy of his motion, alleging that the country was growing impatient, and demanded some action at the hands of Congress. It had been charged that Congress had no desire to see the lately seceded States restored to the Union, and he desired Congress to vindicate itself by the speedy adoption of some definite plan of reconstruction. He believed that the plan submitted by him was indorsed by the country.

Pending the consideration of Mr. STEWART'S motion the morning hour expired, and Mr. TRUMBULL said it was understood that the Senate should proceed to-day to the consideration of the President's Veto Message.

Mr. STEWART said he wanted a vote on his motion.

Mr. JOHNSON said he wished to speak on that motion, and it was evident no vote could be taken immediately.

Mr. STEWART said he would press a vote to-morrow.

CONSIDERATION OF THE VETO MESSAGE.

The Veto Message being taken up, Mr. TRUMBULL said: The President, I fully share with the President of the United States in the regret expressed that he is unable to sign the bill to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication. I regret it on my own account, because of the disappointment—because the just expectations raised when this bill was presented to the President, before its introduction into the Senate, have been disappointed. I regret it on the President's account, because it is calculated to alienate him from those who elevated him to power, and who gadly have rallied around his Administration to sustain him in the principles upon which he was elected; but above all, Sir, I regret it for liberty's sake, to secure which to ourselves and our posterity this Government is formed, if the bill is unconstitutional and unjust to the whole people, I would not have had the President sign it. That its provisions are neither unjust to the whole, or any portion of the people, nor unconstitutional, I shall endeavor to show by a candid and dispassionate review and examination of the President's various objections. He begins these objections with the very first line of the bill, which declares that all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power, except Indians not taxed, are declared citizens of the United States. The bill as originally introduced did not contain this provision. It was believed by myself and many others, that all native born persons, since the abolishment of slavery, were citizens of the United States. This was the official opinion of Mr. BATES, the Attorney-General of Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration; the opinion adopted by his Administration, and acted upon since by all the departments of the Executive Government, including the Secretary of State, who has issued passports to persons of color, recognizing them as citizens. It was the opinion expressed by Mr. MARCY, when Secretary of State, that all persons born on the United States were citizens of the United States, not referring, of course, to slaves, Slavery at that time existing in the country. The President does not object to this declaration in the bill, as unconstitutional. He does, however, say that it does not purport to declare or confer any other right of citizenship than Federal citizenship. It does not purport, he says, to give these classes of persons the status of citizens of States, and that which may result from their status as citizens of the United States. The power, he adds, to confer the right of State citizenship is just as exclusively with the several States as the power to declare the right of Federal citizenship is with Congress. Now, since we all know that no State has the authority to make a citizen of the United States, the Constitution declaring that citizenship rests with Congress the sole power of naturalization, and it may make a citizen of a foreigner—but no State can make a citizen of the United States of a foreigner. But is it true, Sir, that when a person becomes a citizen of the United States, that he is not also a citizen of the State where he may be residing? On this point, I will refer to a decision pronounced by the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Chief-Justice MARSHALL, the most eminent jurist who ever sat upon the American Bench. In the case of GASSI against BALLOW, reported in the sixth volume of *Peters' Reports*, the Chief-Justice, in delivering the opinion of the Court, says: "The defendant in error is alleged in the proceedings to be a citizen of the United States, naturalized in Louisiana, and residing there. This is equivalent to an averment that he is a citizen of that State. A citizen of the United States, residing in any State of the Union, is a citizen of that State." This was the only point in the case. This is the opinion of the highest tribunal in the country, pronounced by the most eminent man whoever sat upon the bench in America.

Mr. JOHNSON—Will the Senator give me the page?

Mr. TRUMBULL—Page 761. But, Sir, unless this authority is to be disregarded, the President of the United States is mistaken in his law. It is not true that when a man is made a citizen of the United States, he is not a citizen of every State. The President next alleges that the right of Federal citizenship thus to be conferred on the several excepted races before mentioned, is now for the first time proposed to be given by law. Now, Sir, this is a mistake, not of the law, but a misapprehension of fact, and it will appear, by references to which I shall call the attention of the Senate in a moment, that the President's facts are as bad as his law. If the Senator from Maryland (Mr. JOHNSON) wishes to take a note of the authority, he will find it in LAWRENCE'S *Wheaton on International Law*, and various statutes of the United States on this subject. I read from page 597. There have been in the United States several cases of collective naturalization by the annexation of territories. By the third article of the first Convention of April 30, 1800, with France, in the cession of Louisiana, it is provided that the inhabitants of the ceded territories to be incorporated into the United States, should be admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of the rights, privileges and immunities of the citizens of the United States. A provision to the same effect is to be found in the Sixth article of the treaty with Spain for the purchase of Florida, and by the eighth article of the treaty of 1848, with Mexico; also, by the annexation of Texas, under a resolution of Congress of March, 1845, in its admission into the Union "on an equal footing with the other States. Collective naturalization, says the authority from which I quote, may also take place of a class of persons nature of the country, or otherwise, who, without any act on the part of the individuals, may be made citizens. In the United States it is incorrect to suppose that aliens, as opposed to citizens, implies foreigners; in Pennsylvania, Indians are the subjects, but they are not, therefore, citizens, nor can they become citizens under the existing naturalization laws, but they may be made citizens by some competent act of the General Government—by treaty or otherwise. By these various treaties, resolutions and acts of Congress it will be observed that Frenchmen, Spaniards, Mexicans and Indians have all been made citizens of the United States—some of the very classes of persons spoken of in this bill; and yet the President tells us that this right of Federal citizenship—as if there was such a thing as Federal citizenship—he tells us that it is new, for the first time, proposed to be given by law. If, says the President, as he claimed by us, all persons, all who are native born, are already, by virtue of the Constitution, citizens of the United States, the passage of the pending bill cannot be necessary to make them such. Well, now that is here, Sir; but is the President to learn now, for the first time, that principle to be found in the very home books of the law but an act declaring what a law is is one of the most common proceedings by legislative bodies? When there is no question as to what the law is, for their greater certainty, it is the most common thing in the world to pass a statute declaring its object. My opinion is, such was the opinion of the Attorney-General, and of the present Secretary of State; such was the opinion of Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration in all its Departments, and such, I believe, to be the prevailing opinion in the United States, that all native-born persons, not subject to foreign powers, and by virtue of their birth, citizens of the United States. But some disputed this, hence for greater certainty it is proposed to pass this law. It is now made an objection to the passage of this law, and a reason given by the President why he cannot approve it, because it is a declaratory act. But if such is not the law, says the President, a grave question presents itself, whether, when eleven of the thirty-six States are unrepresented in Congress, at the present time it is sound policy to make our entire colored population, and all other excepted classes, citizens. This is a standing objection, now urged it

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 4, 1866.

$8,000 U. S. 6s, '81, O. 105½ | 1100 Erie R. 73¼
2,000 U.S. 5-20s, C. '62. 104⅜ | 1000 do .c 73⅝
4,000 do .....104⅜ | 500 do .....3d call 73
1,000 do .....3d call 104⅜ | 300 do .....c 73⅝
9,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40s C. 103½ | 500 do s10 73⅝
3,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, 50 Erie R. P. 19
First Ser....S'll 100⅜ | 200 Hud. Riv. R. ...s60 100
8,500 do .....100⅜ | 100 do .....c 100
34,000 do .....100⅜ | 150 Mil. & St. Paul..... 42
38,000 do .....3d Ser. 100⅜ | 48 Little Miami R. 110⅛
5,000 do .....3d Ser. 103⅜ | 500 Reading R. 90⅞
2,000 do .....3d call 103⅜ | 200 do .....c 90⅞
10,000 U.S. 6s, 1 Yr Cer. 100 do s10 90⅞
New issue .....99⅝ | 200 do s10 90⅝
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90 ..... 90⅜ | 500 do s60 90
10,000 do .....91 | 100 do .....3d call 90⅝
1,000 Missouri 6s ..... 72⅝ | 200 do .....c 90⅝
1,000 Cal. 7s ..... 108 | 200 do .....c 90⅝
4,000 do .....109 | 100 Mich. Cen. R. 101¾
9,000 Louisiana 6s ..... 76 | 700 Mich. S. & N. I. 93
1,000 N. Car. 6s ..... 84 | 600 do .....c 93⅛
15,000 O. & M. Cer. ..... 22¾ | 3.0 do .....c 93⅜
33,000 do .....23 | 300 do .....c 93⅝
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s, '83.. 91 | 300 do .....c 93⅝
1,000 Erie 2d M. '79.... 99 | 600 do .....c 94⅛
3,000 do .....100 | 300 do .....c 94⅜
1,000 Rete 2d M. ..... 96 | 2000 do .....c 94⅜
3,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F. S. 101 | 600 do s3 99
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st.. 81 | 200 do s3 99
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d.. 73½ | 1600 do s3 99
5,000 Mich. S. & N. I. 2d 84 | 100 do s3 99
1,000 Ft. W. & Ch. 1st 91 | 100 do .....c 99
500 Chi. & Al. 1s. R. 85 | 300 do s1 99
4,000 Peninsula 1st M. 72½ | 200 Clev. & Pitts..... 79¾
25 Bk. of Commerce..... 96 | 200 do s10 79¾
20 Continental Bank .... 96 | 200 do .....2d call 79¾
50 Phenix Bank..... 84 | 300 Chic. & N. W. P. 34
19 Imp. & Trad. B'k..... 105½ | 1000 Clev. & Tol..... 102
19 Bank of Republic..... 109 | 100 Chi. & R. I. 114
100 Canton Co..... 47⅜ | 100 do s30 115
15 Del. & Hud. Co..... 132 | 100 do .....2d call 115
100 do .....2d call 132 | 100 P. F. W. & C. 84¾
200 Com. Coal Pr..... 43¼ | 300 do s10 80
500 West. U. Tel..... 62½ | 100 do .....c 80¾
100 do .....2d call 62 | 17 New-Jersey Con..... 127
10 West. U. Tel. Exs. Extension..... 109 | 100 Chi. & Alt. 1s. R. 95¾ | 650 do s5 95
300 N. Y. Central..... 91½

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$5,000 T. Notes, 7 3-10s 300 M. S. & N. I. .....c 92
Second Series.. 100¾ | 900 do .....c 92⅜
900 New-York Cen..... 91 | 300 do .....c 91⅝
100 Western U. Tel..... 62⅜ | 300 do .....c 91⅝
24 do .....62½ | 100 do .....c 94
450 Erie Railroad..... 74⅜ | 100 do s10 91⅝
600 do .....74⅝ | 200 do .....c 92
100 do .....s30 74⅜ | 400 do .....c 95
400 do .....74⅜ | 500 do s3 97
100 Hud. Riv. R. ..... 100 | 300 Chi. & N. W. 33¼
700 Readings R. ..... 93¾ | 700 C. & N. W. P. 33½
200 do .....93 | 100 Clev. & Tol..... 102¾
400 Clev. & Pitts..... 77¾

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$18,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.. 105 | 300 Erie Railroad..... 72⅝
5,000 U.S. 5-20s, R. '62 104 | 25 do .....c 72⅝
10,000 Tr. Notes 10-10s. 100 | 500 Reading R. 90⅜
Third Ser..... 100¼ | 100 Mich. S. & N. I. ..s3 93
19,000 Mo. State 6s ..... 72⅜ | 300 do .....c 93⅜
100 West. U. Teleg'h.. 63 | 1000 Clev. & Pitts..... 79¾
3000 do .....63⅛ | 300 P. F. W. & C. 84
100 Spring M. Coal..... 45 | 300 Chi. & N. I. ..s-d..c 119
300 N. Y. Cen..... 91⅝

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Canton Co..... c 47¼ | 100 Hud. R. R. s3 102¾
200 Com. Coal ..... 43⅝ | 700 Reading R. 93
100 Spring Hill C. ..... 45 | 100 do s3 93⅛
1500 do .....b3 45½ | 300 M. S. & N. I. R. 93½
200 do .....c 45⅝ | 100 do .....c 93⅝
1000 do .....s3 45⅝ | 100 do .....c 93⅝
200 do .....b3 45⅝ | 100 do .....c 93⅝
100 Quick. Min. Co..... 40 | 1700 do .....c 93⅝
300 West. Union T. ..... 63 | 33 do .....c 93⅝
33,000 do .....63⅛ | 200 do .....c 93⅝
1,000 N. Y. Cen. ..... 91⅝ | 100 do .....c 93⅝
700 do .....91⅝ | 300 do .....c 93⅝
New York Cen..... 91⅝ | 300 do .....c 93⅝
250 do .....s3 91⅝ | 100 do .....c 93⅝
100 do .....b3 91⅝ | 100 do .....c 93⅝
340 Erie R. ..... 73⅝ | 200 Clev. & Pitts..... 79¾
1100 do .....73⅝ | 1100 do .....c 79¾
100 do .....s3 73⅝ | 100 do .....c 79¾
200 do .....c 73⅝ | 500 do s3 79¾
2100 do .....b3 73 | 1100 do .....c 80
500 do .....s5 73⅜ | 300 Chic. & R. I. 114¾
100 do .....c 73⅜ | 300 Chic. & N. W. 33¾
10.0 do .....c 73⅜ | 200 do .....c 33¾
100 do .....s30 73 | 200 do .....c 33¾
200 do .....s10 73⅛ | 300 P. F. W. & C. ..s-d 83¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Cumb. Coal..... 43½ | 300 Mich. S. & N. I. 93
100 do .....43¾ | 305 do s3 93
500 Spruce M. Co..... 4¾ | 400 do .....c 93⅜
100 Erie Railroad..... 73⅝ | 400 do .....c 93⅜
100 do .....s5 73 | 200 do .....c 93⅜
100 do .....73 | 100 do .....c 93
400 do .....73⅛ | 200 Chi. & R. I. ..s-d 110¾
200 do .....73⅜ | 200 Clev. & Pitts..... 80
300 do .....73⅜ | 600 do .....c 80
400 Reading R. ..... 90⅞ | 1000 do .....c 79¾
900 do .....90⅞ | 700 do b3 79¾
100 do .....s3 90⅞ | 100 do .....c 79¾
1300 do .....90⅞ | 200 do .....c 79¾
400 do .....90⅞ | 300 P. F. W. & C. ..s-d 83¾

WEDNESDAY, April 4—P. M.

The Stock Exchange and the Street were enlivened to-day by one of those extraordinary special movements in the Railway market which will periodically occur on the *Bull* side of the speculation, as it more frequently occurs on the *Bear* side of the speculation. To-day the *Bulls* have it on Michigan Southern. There are full 90,000 Shares of the Common Stock of the Company—since the recent settlement of and exchange for the Guaranteed Stock—and it would be reasonable to infer that, with so considerable a supply of a non-dividend Stock, the bulk of which, of late years, has been on the Street, a scarcity of Certificates, such as was suddenly developed to-day, would be next to impossible. Yet such is the stubborn report of the day's transactions. The cash price yesterday was 88@89 ₱ cent.; to-day it opened at the regular Board at 93, and before the deliveries were completed at 2:30 P. M., 98 ₱ cent. cash, was paid, and the same Stock resold for to-morrow's delivery at 93 ₱ cent., a difference of 5 ₱ cent. or $5,000 for each 1,000 shares for the use of the Certificates for a single day. Differences of .6@7 ₱ cent. were made between cash and sellers' options to deliver on or before Saturday! The Stock has gone up from 70 early in March to 96@98 to-day. The *short* interest at about 70 ₱ cent. was not supposed to be so large as it was subsequently made at about 80@82½ ₱ cent. when it was suspected by the *short* sellers the rise had or soon would culminate, and the market break down in sympathy with the fall in Erie at the close of last week. The cash stock was at no time made scarce for delivery up to yesterday afternoon. The case appeared to be different this morning, judging from the eagerness and excitement to buy at the early Board. After regular 'Change hours this afternoon the price was 98@94 for delivery to-morrow.

At the Second regular Board, the President of the Stock Exchange bought in 1,300 or 1,400 shares of Michigan Southern, under the rule, for account of members of the Board reported to him as having been out of time in making their deliveries. This occurrence gave rise to some little indignation, because one or more of the receivers of the Stock had refused to take it after 2:30 P. M. But the feeling soon passed over, as it was found that the Stock continued to command quite as high, if not a higher, price for delivery to-morrow as was paid for it under the rule. It was also denied that any discourtesy had been intended by refusing to take the Stock at a later hour than usual.

The other Railway Stocks were dealt hardly by, as compared with the sensational Stock above referred to. Poor old Erie, as it is sometimes called, when under the hammer, was, to all appearances, the special object of spite with certain parties supposed to have been punished on Michigan Southern; and the wounds to the price as well as the stabs at the credit of the Stock are said to come from the house of its friends. All these, however, we suppose, will soon be healed, and Erie again discovered to be a marvellous proper concern, when the ruling power in Company and in the manipulation of the Stock, shall have quietly made the Street heavily short at low figures. On the New-York Central, Pittsburgh, Reading, &c., the decline from the best sales of yesterday was 1@1½ ₱ cent. Hudson River was well supported on the announcement of the 5 ₱ cent. half yearly dividend; Rock Island sold this afternoon ex-dividend at 110 ₱ cent., the transfers having closed at 2 o'clock.

The Gold Room was weaker to-day by ¼ @¾ ₱ cent., and Gold for immediate delivery was in easier supply. The sales of the day ranged 128¾@127¾ ₱ cent. After the Cunarder sailed the market for Exchange was quiet, on the basis of 106¼@¾ ₱ cent. on London. Nothing of moment has yet been done for Saturday's mail. The supply of Bills from the South continues large. The telegraph reports that 18,000 bales of Cotton were cleared from New-Orleans in three days, against which most of the Bills come to this market for sale.

The Government Securities are a small fraction lower on the 7.30 ₱ cent., some considerable lots coming into the market at 100¼@100½ ₱ cent. On the Gold-bearing 5-20s the price is much the same as yesterday. The 10-40s are ¼ ₱ cent. lower.

On the adjournment of the Afternoon Boards, the excitement continued in Michigan Southern, and there was also a firmer demand for other railways. Erie, after selling down to 71¾ about 1 o'clock, stood at 73@73¾ ₱ cent. at 3:30 P. M. At a still later hour—5:30 P. M.—the following quotations were made as compared with the same hour yesterday. There was a lively time generally in front of the new Exchange building on Broad-street, and also in the Long Room. The market for Money was in good supply through the day at 6 ₱ cent.

	Two.	Wed.		Two.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, '81	105	105¾	Missouri 6s	73¼	73⅝
U. S. 5-20s	104⅛	104	Northwest	37	36¾
U. S. 10s	100¾	100⅝	N. West Pref	53½	54
U. S. Certif'd	100⅛	100¼	Rock Island	110½	*110¾
Erie	73¼	73¾	Fort Wayne	89½	89¾
Hudson	100⅜	100	Cumb'land Coal	42	42¾
Reading	90⅝	91⅜	Quicksilver	40½	41
Mich. Southern	93¼	93⅝	Mariposa	11¾	11¾
Illinois Central	110	110	Canton	47⅜	47⅝
Pittsburgh	78¾	79½	Ohio Certificates	23¾	24
Prairie du Chien	56	56	American Gold	128¾	127¾
Tennessee 6s	90¾	90¾	Bills on London	106¾	106¾
Pacific Mail	213	213			

* Dividend.

The following bids were made for City Bank shares:

New-York	113	American Exchange	115
Merchants'	113	Pacific	165
Mechanics'	113	Chatham	135
Union	120	Bank of Republic	108
America	137	Bank of N. America	106
Phœnix	98	Hanover	109
North River	120	Metropolitan	121
Tradesmen's	135	Corn Exchange	113
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Continental	97
Merchants' Exch'ge	108	St. Nicholas	102
Seventh Ward	105	Commonwealth	100
State of New York	106	Importers' & Traders'	109
Commerce	116	Manufac. & Merch'ts	103
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	108	Central National	108½
Ocean	96	First National	101

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	109
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	65
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	101	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ext.	65
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	101½	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	73
Erie 1st M., '75	101½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	86
Erie 1st M.	76	Clev. & Tol. S. Fund.	94
Erie 7s, 2d mort. '59	100	N. Y. Central 2d M.	102
Erie 7s, 2d mort. '60	98	Pitts. F. W. & C. 1st M.	97¾
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M.	108	Pitts. F. W. & C. 2d M.	95
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M.	103	Chic. & N. W. Sinking Fd.	75
Hud. R. 7s, con'y	96	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	46
Harlem 1st M.	97	Chic. & Alton S. F.	95
Harlem 7s, 2d M.	90	Chic. & Alton 1st M.	91
Pacific R. R. 7s, of Mo.	95	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	91
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c. Bds.	100	Dubuque & Sioux C. 1st M.	80
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	87	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	72½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	71	Mil. & St. Paul, 1st M.	83¼
Alton & T. H. 2d M.	73	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	70
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	69	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	79
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	93¼	Toledo & Wab. 1st mort.	100
Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	70	McGregor Wes. 1st M.	60
Han. & St. Jos. 1. G.	93		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,236,368 89; for Customs, $394,000; Payments, $1,926,870 98; on account of Loan, $97,000; Balance, $31,119,891 12; Gold notes, $909,000.

The Missouri Funding Plan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the proposed plan of consolidation of Missouri State Stock, a bond representing $1,000, with *14 coupons to 1st January, 1868, will then be exchanged for one for $1,420, bearing interest for four years at 5 ₱ cent., four years at 6 ₱ cent., four years at 7 ₱ cent., four years at 8 ₱ cent. and four years at 9 ₱ cent.—30 years in all, and maturing on 1st January, 1896. What is the present value of such $1,000 bond as a permanent investment to realize to the purchaser 7 ₱ cent. ₱ annum as receivable semi-annually?

ANSWER.

On 1st April, 1866, $934 67, or 93 46-100 ₱ cent.; on 1st July, 1866, $950 92, or 95 00-100 ₱ cent.; will be on 1st January, 1868, date of consolidation, $1,054 90, or 105 43-100 ₱ cent.

Your Wall-street correspondent has made several errors in his communication:

1. Two years' interest at 7 ₱ cent., $86 40, is on a cost of 72 ₱ cent. instead of 73 ₱ cent.

2. The new bonds are to be for 30 instead of 28 years—the 6 ₱ cent. term being for six years, instead of four years.

3. He adds two years' interest to date of consolidation, whereas it is but one year and nine months.

Which render what follows inaccurate. J. M. P.

* July 1, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1868, both inclusive.

Pennsylvania Broken Banks.

From Thompson's Reporter.

Oil City Bank, at Oil City. This bank is a State institution, with a circulation of some $268,000, not secured by any bonds. We believe the circulating notes of this bank have only a nominal value.

Bank of Crawford County, at Meadville. This is a State bank, with about $350,000 circulation, not secured. It had filed the preliminary papers to reorganize as a National bank—had deposited some bonds in Washington—but has never received any National Currency. Our impression is that the "Bank of Crawford Co." is not as bad a failure as the "Oil City Bank."

Venango Bank, at Franklin. This is a free State Bank converted into a National. The old circulation is about $130,000, secured by 7.30 Treasury Notes deposited at Harrisburgh, and $50,000 National Currency, secured by deposits in Washington. We believe that the old circulation will be taken up at its face, after some delay, probably at Pittsburgh. For the present we quote it at 10 discount. The $50,000 National Currency will suffer no discredit.

Petroleum Bank, at Titusville. This is a free State Bank, circulation some $200,000, secured by 7.30 Treasury Notes deposited at Harrisburgh. Its notes, we believe, will be taken up at their face, at Pittsburgh, probably without delay. We quote them 10 discount. This bank had filed its papers to reorganize as a National Bank.

Culver, Penn & Co. owned but a small portion of the stock of the First National Bank at Titusville, but its New-York account was with that house. In the uncertainty of the moment it suspended. It has since resumed business on a solid basis. The losses are not sufficient to impair its solvency. Its managers are of a sound and solid class of local citizens. Its drafts on Culver, Penn & Co. are cashed by the First National Bank of this City.

These are all the banks that are directly hurt by the failure of Culver, Penn & Co. Other banks have been placed on the broken lists published in the newspapers. The Cashier of the Bank of Lawrence County writes us that his bank had no business with Culver, Penn & Co., and no loss whatever will be sustained in consequence of the failure.

LIST REPEATED.

Oil City Bank, Oil City, Penn., 75 ₱ cent. discount.
Bank of Crawford County, Penn., 62 ₱ cent. discount.
Venango Bank, Franklin, Penn., 10 ₱ cent. discount.
Petroleum Bank, Titusville, Penn., 10 ₱ cent. discount.
All National Currency, broken or not, par.

Sales of Real Estate.

The following property was sold yesterday at the Exchange Salesroom:

JAMES M. MILLER sold:

3 lots n. e. corner 10th-av. and 82d-st., each 25-100.$16,000
Mr. A. JOURNEAY sold:
Three-story and attic English basement brick House No. 10 West 46th-st.; lot 26x100.... $22,300
Three-story and attic English basement brick house, with two-story extension, No. 120 West 38th-st.; lot 20x100..... 13,600
Three-story and basement brick house No. 138 W. 33d-st.; lot 15x75..... 5,650
2 lots n. s. W. 46th-st., near 11th-av..... 725

Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. sold:

2 lots n. s. 100th-st. 250 feet west 9th-av., 25 feet by half the block, each..... $1,075
5 lots s. s. 100th-st. 275 feet west 9th-av., 25 feet by half the block, each..... 775
113½ lots n. s. 100th-st., 150 feet west 9th-av. 25 feet to 9th-av. each..... 800
4 lots on Kingsbridge road, s. e. corner 138th-st., 25x129.66, each..... 420
4 lots on 11th-av., s. w. corner 138th-st., 25x100 ea.. 380
4 lots on 11th-av., n. w. corner 137th-st., 25x100 ea.. 380

NEWARK, NEW-JERSEY.

11 lots on New-st., No. 1 and New-Jersey Railroad-av., average 22x35, each..... $60
34 lots on New-st., No. 1 and 3, and New-Jersey Railroad-av., average 25x100, each..... 80
41 lots on New-st., Nos. 2 and 3, and New-Jersey Railroad-av., average 25x100, each..... 95

RHINEBECK, DUTCHESS COUNTY.

Farm of late Francis R. Tillou, Esq., 201¼ acres.. $20,000

Messrs. E. R. LUDLOW & Co. sold

Three-story brick house and lot, No. 26 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn..... $9,000

JAMES COLE sold the following described Brooklyn property:

4 lots southwest corner Lewis-av. and Decatur-st., 20x100, each..... $265 to $300
3 lots northeast corner Lewis-av. and Bainbridge-st., 20x100, each..... 265 to 725
6 lots southeast corner Nostrand-av. and Herkimer-st., 20x100..... 250 to 250
3 lots south side Herkimer-st., near Nostrand-av..... 240 to 250
10 lots in rear of above..... 240 to 250
1 plot on Bailie-av., near Rochester-av..... 670
7 lots and gores on Bailie and Butler sts., near Rochester-av..... 20 to 250
8 lots and gores on Butler and Douglass sts., near Rochester-av..... 25 to 250
2 lots and gores on Douglass and Dearborn sts., near Rochester-av..... 75 to 200
9 lots and gores on Degraw and Sackett sts., near Rochester-av..... 21 to 250
8 lots and gores on Sackett and Union sts., near Buffalo-av..... 17 to 200
8 lots and gores on Union and Providence sts., near Buffalo-av..... 20 to 200

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 4, 1866.

The receipts of the principal articles of Produce since our last have been 1,854 bbls. Flour, 1,076 bags Corn Meal, 375 bushels Corn, 690 bushels Oats, 61 bbls. Pork, 652 pkgs. Cut Meats, 246 pkgs. Lard, 261 pkgs. Beef, and 140 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet and depressed. Pots $6 81½@$6 93½ ₱ 100 ms. Nothing new in Pearls.

COAL—At the auction sale of Scranton Coal to-day 16,000 tons were disposed of, at prices showing an advance of from 10c.@25c. ₱ ton on the rates realized in March. Included in the lots sold to-day were 3,000 Lump, $5 63½@$5 87½; 2,000 Steamboat, $5 95@$6; 3,000 Grate, $5 95@$6 30; 2,000 Egg, $5 90@$6 00; 3,000 Stove, $6 65@$6 90; and 3,000 Chestnut, $5 40@$5 50 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs., delivered at Elizabethport, N. J.

COFFEE is dull, yet steady. Java at 27½c.@28c.; Maracaibo at 20c.@25c.; Laguayra at 20c.@21½c.; Rio at 16½c.@21c.; and St. Domingo at 17½c.@17¾c., cash, in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is heavy and drooping. Middlings, 39c.@40c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 2,450 bales, against receipts of 4,280 bales. Mr. Wm. P. Wharton, his circular for the *Association*, gives the following statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st September last: Receipts at the ports in the United States, 1,573,000 bales; exports to Great Britain, 797,000bales; exports to France, 126,000 bales; exports to other foreign ports, 41,000 bales; total exports, 964,000 bales; stock on hand, 553,000 bales. Of which during the past week included in the above: Receipts at all ports, 17,000 bales; exports to Great Britain, 33,000 bales; exports to France, 10,000 bales; exports to other foreign ports, 2,000 bales; total exports, 45,000 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

Receipts thus far this week, bales	14,189
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866, bales	236,062
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865, bales	687,940
Exports from Sept. 1 to April 3, bales	353,296

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today is as follows: *Jobbers' Prices:* Brown Sheetings—Atlanta 36-inch, 23½c.; Nashua XX, 25c.; Broadway, 23c. Bleached Shirtings—Bodo ₱ W, 33c.; Columbia A, 35c.; Pepperell, 30c.; Waumbecca G, 27½c.; Prints—Merrimack W, 22c.; Merrimack D, 21c.; Garner & Co., 20c.; Wamsutta, 14½c. Delaines—Manchester, 23½c.; Hamilton, 23½c. Cambrics—Washington, 19c.; Portland, 14c. Silesias—Clinton, 30c.; Lonsdale, 25c. Ticks—Pearl River, 63½c.; Easton A, 32c.; do. B, 30c. Stripes—Amoskeag, 37½c.; Heymoer, 30½c. Hoop Skirts—Ball-dley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trained in good demand. S. T. and A. T. Myers' IXL., demand active.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been dull and heavy, to-day, especially the low grades, which have been in limited request, and more freely offered. Sales since our last 6,750 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 70@$7 80; very poor to choice Extra State at $7 15@$8 25, chiefly at $7 20@$7 70; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 25@$8 65 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 70	@$7 30
Extra State	7 15	@ 8 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 25	@11 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 25	@ 8 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 70	@12 00
Extra Genesee	8 30	@12 00
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	9 65	@15 50

Southern Flour is dull and drooping. Sales since our last 800 bbls., in lots, at $8 05@$10 10 for poor to good, and $10 15@$15 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour favors buyers. Sales 850 bbls. Extra at $7 30@$11 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues very dull and nominal. Corn Meal is inactive, to-day, at $3 80@$3 95 for Western, $3 60@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; 200 puncheons Brandywine have been sold at $21 each.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet and less buoyant, though not quotably easier. Sales have been reported of 26,000 bushels, including a small lot of Amber Iowa at $1 70; and choice No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 67 ₱ bushel. Corn has been less sought after, and has been rather heavy. Sales since our last, 45,000 bushels at 71c.@75c. for unsound, and 76c.@78½c. in store and delivered, for sound mixed Western, 79c.@80c., for new Jersey yellow, and 84c. for choice white. Oats are actively inquired for, at 67c.@69c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 61c.@63c.; old Western at 54c.@56c.; new Western at 53c.@46c.; Canada at 54c.@56c. ₱ bushel. Rye is dull and nominal. Barley is in demand and very firm. Sales 5,600 bushels Canada West at $1 22 ₱ bushel. Barley Malt is inquired for; 5,000 bushels changed hands at $1 13@$1 40 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues quiet and heavy, at 55c.@60c. for common to very choice, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair request, including last year's crop at 25c.@56c., and two years' old at 12c.@45c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in more demand, at uniform rates, including New-Orleans at 90c.@$1 10; Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; Cuba at 35c.@50c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in demand and steady, including Spirits of Turpentine at 90c.@95c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $6 25@$6 75; Resin at $3@$15 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been very quiet, including Crude Whale at $1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 60@$1 40; Crude Sperm at $2 85@$3 40; Unbleached do. at $2 50@$2 55; Last Oil at $1 70@$1 80; Red Oil at 80c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 30@$1 33 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in more request at 26c.@27c. for Crude; 40c.@42c. for Refined in bond, and 58c.@60c. for do. free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened buoyantly on an active speculative demand, but closed heavily, with a downward tendency. Sales since our last: 6,800 bbls., in lots, at $26@$26 31 for new Mess, closing at $26 15 regular; $25@$25 25 for one year old Mess; $26@$26 50 for new Prime Mess, $25 50@$25 75 for thin Mess, $21 25@$22 for new Prime, and $20 for Dumps, ₱ bbl. Sales prior to the sale of 5,750 bbls. for new Mess, April, May and June delivery, sellers' and buyers' options, at $26@$26 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 11¼c.@12c. for Shoulders, and 16¼c.@18½c. for Hams; sales 700 pkgs. Bacon is in request, including Cumberland Cut, at 14¾c.@15c.; Short Rib at 13¾c.@13¾c.; Long Ribbed, 15c.@15½c.; Long Clear at 15¾c.@15¾c. Short Clear at 16c.@17c.; Long Cut Hams at 17c.@18½c. ₱ lb.; sales 365 boxes. Dressed Hogs are in more demand at 13¾c.@13¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is in limited request and tending downward; sales 750 tcs. and bbls. at 16¼c.@18½c. ₱ lb., and small lots at 19c.; Beef is in fair demand at $15@$19 for new Plain Mess, and $20@$23 for new Extra do.; sales have been reported of 750 bbls. There is continued dull to-day. Beef Hams continue in active demand at $37 50@$40 bbl.; sales 870 bbls. Butter continues in moderate request at 40c.@55c. for poor to prime, 56c.@65c. for fancy State, and 25c.@45c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is inactive at 16c.@22c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is dull and heavy. Stock, 22,336 bags cleaned East India, against 6,604 bags cleaned, and 8,313 bags uncleaned do. same time last year.

SOAP—Is in rather more demand, including Castile at 14½c.@15c. Colgate's Pale at 12½c. and Family at 13c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Are dull and heavy, as previously reported.

SUGARS—Are in moderate demand and steady. Sales since our last 650 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13½c., and 580 boxes Havana, at 11¼c.@13½c. ₱ lb. We quote fair to good Grocers' at 10¾c.@11¾c.; Refining at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in request at 13¾c.@16c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last, 40,000 lbs., at 16c.@17¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 150,000 lbs. at 11¾c.@12c., and 20,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Is quiet, but steady; sales, since our last, 135 hhds. Kentucky at 7c.@10c.; 37 hhds. Virginia at 12c.@20c.; and 54 cases Seedleaf at 6½c.@14c. ₱ lb. The movements in this line in March, Messrs. M. Rankin & Son notice thus: "The continued decline in Gold and low stand of Exchange have made transactions in Kentucky Tobacco for export more difficult, so the more as some of our fine cut manufacturers entered the market in the early part of the month, taking about 500 hhds. good to fine Colory Leaf, at 21c.@30c. currency, prices much beyond the reach of export parties, and causing a firmer feeling among holders than collateral circumstances would seem to warrant. The demand from that quarter has since ceased, and the sales comprise about 1,000 hhds. for export, the larger part common to good and substantial Lugs and low Leaf for the Mediterranean at 5c@9½c. currency, to 8c.@9½c. gold. About 200 hhds. of new Leaf were taken up in small parcels, chiefly for Bremen, at 9c.@20c. gold, with a disposition to secure all that is of desirable quality at full prices. The quality of the new crop, although wanting much in the way of gum, seems to be well thought of on account of being very leafy, stretchy, and in the better sorts of good color, and will therefore, have the preference over old crop, the stock of which, still large, offers but very little that is desirable in leaf and color, and with large supplies, we look for a steady demand. Ordinary and common are much neglected. Arrivals during March, 1866, 2,143 hhds. Kentucky, and 244 hhds. Virginia. Quotations remain as follows: Sound Lugs, 5c.@7½c., gold; Common Leaf, 6½c.@11c.; Medium do., 9c.@13c.; Good do., 9½c.@16c.; Fine do., 12c.@18c.; selections, 15c.@20c. About 125 hhds. Virginia were sold at 8½c.@12½c., gold. Our assortment being indifferent, the inquiry is very slack. Seedleaf Tobacco has been dealt in to a fair extent, considering the general dullness of trade. The sales for export were effected, however, only on concessions being made in view of the decline in gold, and amount to about 700 cases Ohio, at 7¾c., 9½c.@10½c.; 300 cases Pennsylvania, at 7½c.@9c.; 900 cases New-York State, at 8c., 9c., 10½c.@14c.—all ordinary and medium running lots. For home consumption the sales were about 300 cases Connecticut, of which 200 cases fillers at 9c.@10c., the balance, part ordinary and medium wrappers, at 14c.@20c., and part good and fine wrappers, at 30c.@40c. The month closed inactive. Spanish Tobacco sold moderately, but the demand has fallen off; 2,200 bales Havana fillers were taken for consumption at 75c.@80c., a few lots of fine quality brought 90c.@95c. currency, duty paid; 250 bales sold for export at 11c.@29c. ₱ lb., gold, in bond. Of Yara Tobacco, 180 bales were sold at 75c.@80c., and 85c. for a fine lot. Manufactured Tobacco, generally, has been quiet; two or three large lines of ordinary and medium Virginia were sold, the business in which, however, was confined to a few houses. Prices have kept very steady for almost all descriptions, and particularly so for the higher grades. A large business could be done but for the want of desirable assortments. The export demand has been small, the decline in gold interfering with shippers' views. We do not change our quotations from last month. We quote Western and Kentucky as follows: Black work—common 15c.@30c., good 50c.@60c., fine 65c.@70c.; bright work—common 15c.@45c., good 55c.@80c., fine 90c.@$1 20—tax paid; black work 15c.@40c., bright work 35c.@60c.—in bond."

WHISKY—Sales, 50 bbls., at $2 26½ ₱ gallon. Market dull.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 800 bales Cotton, at 5-16d. ₱ lb.; 15,200 bushels Corn, part at 8¾d.@9d. ₱ bushel. For London, a bark from Portland, with Oats, at 6d. ₱ 32 lbs.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 4.

PETROLEUM unchanged. COTTON dull, at 40c.@41c. CLOVER SEED at $5 50@$6 25 ₱ ton. FLOUR dull; sales unimportant. WHEAT firm; sales of Prime at $2 40; Common Mixed, sales at $2 30@$2 35; Corn very scarce; sales of Yellow at 76c.@76c. ₱ bush. 78c. WHISKY dull; sales of Pennsylvania at $2 25@$2 26; Ohio, $2 27@$2 28.

A "CLOSE CONTEST"—OUTLOOK FOR THE SESSION.

The Chief-Justice and "His Policy"—The Edge of Scorpion, Sherman, et alia—"Congress too Fast"—The Rupture Irremediable—Congress a Glacier," but Johnson a "Mountain."

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 29.

Coming to Washington on business, I was requested, by friends in the West, to find out "how matters stand here," and report. I said "I will." It was a very large contract; and I am not able to fill it. After several weeks of faithful search and investigation, I am enabled to say, without fear of successful contradiction, that I don't know "how matters stand here," neither does any other living man in Washington or elsewhere. Matters don't stand here—they move. They don't move in any given direction, but are striking out in all directions. They don't stand in the morning as they did in the evening, and when the day closes again a new base has been reached. Skirmishing is the order of the day; guerrillas and jayhawkers abound. Several times I have been nearly knocked down, run over, trampled under foot and gobbled up by the excited Judge Puffey, of Swellville, Spread County, Massachusetts, (who came to Washington to use his great influence and exercise his "broad, comprehensive intellect," to settle this little misunderstanding between Congress

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE —The house and farm known as Springlawn, situated on the East River at Whitestone, Queens County, L. I., three miles from Flushing, containing about 85 acres, with dwelling-house, farmer's house, barn, carriage-house, green-house, &c., well known as the residence of the late John Haggerty, Esq. The poperty can be advantageously subdivided, with admirable building sites. Terms of purchase made easy. Parties desirous of examining the estate can procure tickets and information by applying at the office of HAGGERTY & CO., Nos. 123 and 124 Duane-st.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS,
AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.
ROBERT A. HAGGERTY. JUSTUS H. PHELPS.

We have on hand in this City, on Staten Island, Long Island and New-Jersey,
SOME VERY DESIRABLE
PROPERTY
FOR SALE AND TO LET.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS.

A FARM FOR SALE.

For sale, a good cultivated farm of 69 acres of land, pleasantly situated on the south side of Croton Lake, in the Town of Yorktown, Westchester County, and within 4 rods of Croton Dam, with good substantial dwelling-house, tenant-house, good large barns and other outbuildings; two fine orchards, plenty of fruit of all kinds, good timber, excellent water, with every improvement for a comfortable home; the property will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms. For further particulars, apply to the owner, D. ADAMSON, Croton Dam, or to H. HERRINGSHAW, Sing Sing, N. Y., Post-office Box 188.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.

A splendid plot, including a whole front, size 200x150, for sale on a long lease, or an estate; the finest property in the City for an investment.
Apply, between 12 and 2, or address
ALVAH REEBE,
No. 117 Nassau-st., Offices Nos. 28 and 29.

FARM FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—One of the finest farms in New-Jersey, situated on a high ridge, two miles from Rahway and one mile from Woodbridge, and overlooking Staten Island Sound. Said farm lies on the Rahway and Woodbridge Railroad at Avenell, with railroad station on the premises. Trains stop five times a day to and from New-York, and railroad communication with Rahway twelve times a day. Said farm

CONTAINS SEVENTY ACRES,

in high state of cultivation; fences new and in excellent condition; a fine apple and pear orchard and other fruits; large house, 40 feet front, with kitchen attached, nearly new; piazza whole length; farm-house on the premises for hired help; fine barn and stables; large cow-house, with hay-mows above; wagon-house with bin above for grain; an acre corn-crib, also smoke-house; two wells and a splendid spring of water; possession given immediately. Price $13,000. For further particulars apply to the Prospect Park Improvement Company, or to J. J. MORRIS, No. 59 University-place.

A HANDSOME AND VERY CONVENIENT country residence for sale at Greenwich, Conn., near the depot, 1½ hour; on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; at the head of the harbor; commanding view; steamer to the City and back daily; a healthy and very desirable location for a gentleman and his family; society good; best of schools and churches; house nearly new, and in complete order; has all the modern conveniences, viz.: three stories high, with cellar under the whole; hot and cold water, stationary tubs, marble bowls above and below; gas all through; warmed by excellent steam-heating apparatus, all in perfect order; front, including wings, 51 feet; piazzas on three sides; three parlors, fifteen rooms, besides library, hall, bath-room and large pantry; nearly three acres of ground neatly laid out; stocked with shrubbery; about 400 trees of the choicest varieties of pears, peaches, cherries, plums, quinces and apples, stocked with berries and other delicacies, carriage-house, barns, stables, hennery and woodhouse; price $19,000; furniture can be had if desired. Inquire of W. DAVIDSON, No. 422 Broadway, or A. E. MATHER, Greenwich Depot.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CARLTON-AV. AND WATER-ST., BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.

REFEREE'S SALE IN FORECLOSURE.

Will be sold at public auction April 9, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, under the direction of Gerard M. Stevens, Referee.

The first-class brick dwelling-house, No. 254 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, near Lafayette-av.; lot 22 feet wide by 100 feet deep.

Also, the valuable property known as No. 16 Water-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn; lot of an irregular shape; 25 feet front, 45 feet 8 inches rear, about 126 feet on west side, and about 157 feet east side.

For particulars and maps, inquire of EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT, with about 2½ acres of land, cottage, thirteen rooms, cellars, carriage-house, with room for horses and cows, bathing-house and other out-buildings; also a great variety of shade trees, all kinds of the best selections of fruit, grapes, &c., in full bearing; a fine kitchen and flower garden, lawns, and within three minutes' walk from the Mount Vernon Depot, Westchester County; price $12,000. Inquire at Ticket Agent, West Mount Vernon, or at No. 191 Bowery, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT EAST ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY, with immediate possession, furnished or unfurnished, the desirable residence of late Aaron Peck; 13 rooms, bath-room, hot and cold waters, water-closets, conveniences, piazzas all around, commodious outbuildings, stabling for eight horses, fruits of all kinds, large garden and lawn, inclosed with arbor vitæ hedges, in all about 7 acres in fine condition; three minutes' walk from Grove-st. station; horse cars pass the door every 15 minutes. Apply to CYRUS PECK, No. 102 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—A VERY desirable house and lot within five minutes' walk of the Orange-st. depot of the Railroad, and which contains six well finished rooms, basement and cellar; lot 30x100, walk paved with brick. A good well and cistern on the place, also a fine variety of fruit. Price $3,300, $1,700 in cash, the rest to remain on mortgage. For further particulars apply on the premises, No. 129 South Prospect-st., near corner Chestnut.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEAT two-story and attic house with basements and under-cellar (frame filled in with brick) on Franklin-av., between Willoughby and De Kalb ave. Price $4,000.

Also, the three-story brick house on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av. Price $3,000 each.

Also, the cottage and lots adjoining. Price $2,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 8 East 36th-st., between 5th and Madison ave., will be sold under a judgment of foreclosure by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, on April 9, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. This house is one of the best finished and slightly located houses in the City; terms made known on the day of sale.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN OLD-ESTABlished country stand and cottage, with barns, stables, &c., with five acres of good land, well stocked with fruit, on Sawmill River Road, three miles from Yonkers and 1½ from Hastings. If not sold by 1st April will be let for a term of years. Apply to J. C. UTTER, corner of Dock-st. and Broadway, Yonkers.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE HOUSE, WITH NINE rooms, barn, &c., in good order, with three acres of land, well stocked with the choicest fruit, located on Spring-st., two miles from Hastings, and three miles from Yonkers. Location perfectly healthy. Will be sold low. Inquire of J. G. UTTER, corner of Dock-st. and Broadway, Yonkers.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 80 ACRES, with good farm house, barn and other outbuildings, running from Road, Westchester County, three miles from Bronxville Station on Harlem Railroad. Terms easy. Inquire of J. D. AUSTIN, on the corner of Dock-st. and Broadway, Yonkers, or of J. D. AUSTIN, on the premises.

YONKERS—FOR SALE—A LARGE BRICK house with an acre of land; the house contains fourteen rooms and all modern improvements; the grounds are well laid out and covered with fine fruit trees; good stabling and carriage-house. Will be sold low and on mortgage. Apply to T. ASTLEY ATKINS, No. 1 Park-place.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE by S. COCKCROFT, No. 163 Broadway—Brownstone house No. 83 Taylor-st., 25x45 feet, lot 24x100, price $14,000; Penn.-st., brick house, 22x48 feet, lot 100, $9,250; Penn.-st., brick house, 11 rooms, stable and 2 lots, $7,500; Penn.-st., 2-story brick house and 3 lots, $10,000; South 5th-st., brick house, 20x45, lot 20x100, $8,000.

A COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND—17 miles from New-York; communication by steamboat to Sands' Point daily; also, by railroad; 2¼ acres of land well cultivated; plenty of choice fruit. A new two-story and attic house with kitchen attached. Price $6,000. For further particulars apply to DAVID J. TAFF, Spar-yard, foot of 3d-st., East River.

FOR SALE AT SARATOGA—A BEAUTIFUL house and carriage-house, fine garden with fruit and flowers, located in the best part of the town, between Empire and Congress Springs; price $7,500; all the furniture can be had for $2,500; a good opportunity for one or two families to secure a home on the most favorable terms. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A country seat, ten acres, beautifully laid out; good improvements; possession May 1; carpets, mirrors, &c., will be sold with the place if desired; one-half can remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DWELLING, pleasantly located in 18th-st., near 2d-av., three-story basement and sub-cellar, high stoop, with all the modern improvements; parlors finished in hard wood, frescoed and gilt; terms favorable. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st., from 12 to 2.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR EXCHANGE—for City Basement property, a neat house at Peekskill, on 5 minutes' from railroad station; 1 hour by 100 feet of land, first-rate garden, fruit in great variety, excellent well; opposite St. John's College, left side of railroad. Address W. M., Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y.

AVOID HIGH RENTS.—BUY WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES, 122 designs and plans, and build a house in the country. Price $1, post-paid.
GEO. E. & F. W. WOODWARD,
Publishers, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDson, a beautiful country residence, with 3¼ acres of ground; house new; replete with modern conveniences; location near churches, stores, &c. Price $30,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 159 West 14th-st., in fine order and with all modern improvements; 25 feet front. For further particulars, apply to JOHN A. KENNOCHAN, No. 4 Fletcher-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND THREE ACRES of land, and fine garden, 100 miles from New-York, on the west bank of the Hudson, one of the most delightful locations on the river, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The house and lot No. 23 University-place, between 9th and 10th st., extra width; will be sold with furniture if desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or R. S. EMMET, No. 44 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY HOUSE on the corner of Van Wyck and Chichester ave., Jamaica, L. I.; house large and in perfect order, with one or two acres of land. For particulars, inquire of E. W. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 103 East 36th-st., New-York.

CLINTON-AV., BROOKLYN.—A FIRST-class two-story and attic brick dwelling-house, with all modern improvements, stable and four lots of ground, between Gates and Greene ave. Apply to FRED. CONDIT, No. 11 Front-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE AT FLUSHing; five minutes' walk from the depot; location very desirable; furniture new; terms favorable; abundance of fruit.
HALSTED & STILES, Nos. 52 and 54 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—THREE STEAMBOATS, READY for service. For particulars, inquire of T. & E. J. GRAY, No. 303 West-st., or EDWARD MARA, No. 169 North Moore-st., or McNAB & HASLIN, 9 John-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Fine neighborhood, two minutes' from depot; garden, fruit and stable. Apply to DEMAREST, Melrose depot, Westchester County.

FOR SALE—AT WILTON, CONN., A PLEASant house containing nine rooms, with barn and woodhouse, and 20 acres of land, within half a mile of the depot. Apply at No. 65 Franklin-st.

A FARM OF 47 ACRES FOR SALE AT Milford, Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Address Mrs. PAXTON, Jersey City Post-office, or Wm. BOARD, Milford Station.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, AN ELegant stone mansion, built in the English Tudor style, and three acres of land. The house is elegantly frescoed, in perfect order, and contains all the modern improvements.

The garden and grounds are handsomely laid out, walks stoned and graveled.

A photograph can be seen by applying to
P. C. BULKLEY,
No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—RIDGEFIELD PARK—THE PROperty of R. K. Alburtis, on the Hackensack River, 28 minutes by cars from New-York, or one hour's ride over a good macadamized road, 300 acres of highly improved land; will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers; on the property are a number of excellent dwellings, suitable for gentlemen's residences; the property is located on high ground, commanding splendid views of the Hackensack, Ramapo Mountains, Newark Bay, &c.; good bathing, boating and fishing; churches and schools in the vicinity; for salubrity of climate and general health the place cannot be surpassed; the whole property has been laid out in building sites by Gen. Viele, plans of which can be seen at our office.

Parties wishing to view the place will take the 12 o'clock noon train on the Northern New-Jersey Railroad, and they will find conveyances at the depot to convey them direct to the place. Further particulars and terms can be had by applying to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A charter for the Hoboken, Ridgefield and Paterson R. Road Company has just been obtained, which will give a depot within five minutes' walk of the premises.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT and farm of 108 acres, on high ground, 1½ miles from depot at New-Brunswick, and 1½ hours from New-York; house situated in a beautiful evergreen grove, containing 18 rooms, besides pantries, closets in every room, with all modern improvements, gas, bath with hot and cold water, water-closets, steam furnace, broad piazzas front and rear, &c., &c. Also, cottage containing 8 rooms, with stable, ice-house, dairy, chicken-house, stables, coach-house, farm stables for 4 horses and 10 cows, wagon-houses, sheds, large new barn on farm; land all underdrained with tiles and highly productive; fine fruit, vegetable garden, &c. The house and about 20 acres will be sold separate if desired; price for that $35,000, or the whole place for $50,000. Address EDWARD FLASH, New-Brunswick, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT HYDE PARK, ON THE HUDson, 130 acres of land, with large dwelling-house, containing all the modern conveniences and adapted to Winter as well as Summer occupancy, large carriage-house, stables and sheds, grapery, greenhouses, gardener's house, large garden, fruitery, &c., &c., all in perfect order; the buildings were all constructed by the present owner and are nearly new; fine views of the river and mountains; this property is now and completed in part of the country seat of the late James Boorman; it will be sold low (with furniture if desired) if applied for soon. Also a farm of 180 acres, with large barns, farm-house, &c., adjoining the above. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT of 115 acres, known as Ptam Point, on the West shore of the Hudson, 2¼ miles from Newburgh and same distance from the entrance to the Highlands. Front on the river, one mile—gravelly beach, and water-grant from the State to the channel. No description can give a correct idea of its commanding position, natural advantages, extensive and magnificent views, taking in nearly all both shores of Newburgh Bay. Land very best quality. Fine large mansion, &c., in excellent order. If not sold by 16th April, the house and pleasure grounds will be rented for the season. Apply to ROBERT MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. W. M. VERPLANCK, No. 36 South-st., or P. A. VERPLANCK, on the premises.

E. EDWARDS, PATCHOGUE, LONG ISLAND.—At a great bargain, a Summer residence, delightfully situated on the great rocking fish grounds of Great South Bay, with cottage, containing 10 rooms, with a large and commodious boat-house, and 2 acres of land, with kitchen garden, &c. Also, 2 building lots, each 100 feet front, with 200 feet deep, to walks laid out with boxwood, 28 acres of splendid land, ten rods of bay privilege, quarter of a mile from said bay; title perfect; possession immediately; price $6,000, half cash, remainder can be taken in part for land. Also, a farm in Blue Point, in full view of said bay; new house, 32x26; barn new, 32x28; forty acres of heavy land, two of meadow; 100 feet of bay privilege, and a beach right of 100, half may remain; immediate possession. Address as above.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm of the late E. Reonen Graves at Morristown, N. J., 1¼ miles from Morristown Depot. The premises contain about 35 acres, with the mansion-house, farm-house, carriage-house and barns, green and grape-houses. The dwelling-house is elegant and spacious, with all the modern improvements. The grounds are undulating and beautifully laid out, containing a great variety of fine trees. The place is easily accessible from the City of New-York per Morris and Essex Railroad, and can be seen by calling at the premises. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or R. S. EMMET, No. 44 William-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR RENT—The banks of the St. Lawrence River, near Ogdensburgh, with one of the finest views of the Thousand Islands; fine fishing and shooting; a most desirable and healthy locality for Summer residence; Gothic cottage, with water in the house, furnace, &c., barn, stable, carriage-house, ice-house, fruits in abundance; price $5,000; less than half its cost. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VALUABLE VACANT PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.—For sale, to close an estate, the plot of ground, on the corner of Washington and Washington-pls., 62x100. The old factory, machine-shop, foundry or similar business, the location is unsurpassed. Also, the excellent frame dwelling-house, No. 139 Washington-st., Brooklyn, near Sands-st. The location is good. Lot 20x100. B. G. HITCHINGS, Executor, No. 8 William-st., N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—IN WILliamsburgh, three-story, high-stoop, brick house, 22 feet 4 inches wide, 40 feet deep, lot 100 feet; newly furnished and painted this Spring, and in thorough good order from top to bottom; has all the modern improvements. Price, $15,000; part can remain on mortgage. Location, Rodney-st., near Bedford-av. Premises can be seen from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., by card from D. ALLEN, No. 62 Pine-st., New-York.

MILL PROPERTY AND FACTORY SITE FOR SALE.—A flour mill and plaster mill doing a first-rate business both custom and merchant, nearly new, at Washingtonville, forty feet from depot on Newburgh branch of Erie Railway, one of the best mill properties in Orange County, N. Y., eleven miles from Newburgh; factory site adjoining the switch; also, house and some land. Post-office, Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y. DAVID WRIGHT.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A VERY DEsirable country residence, on Hawthorne-av., within ten minutes' walk of depot; house frame filled in with brick; gas, hot and cold water, and all modern improvements; stable, carriage-house, with cow-house, &c.; land laid out in lawn and garden; fruit and vegetables in abundance. For terms, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON STUYVESANT-SQUARE, TO close an estate, the elegant, large, first-class, brown-stone front house, 22 3x80, lot 128, No. 149 East 16th-st. The house is in perfect repair, frescoed parlors, marble hall, &c. The mirrors, carpets, and part of the furniture, will be sold with the house if desired. Price $24,000. Apply on the premises, or of JAMES DART, No. 4 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 6 ACRES OF GOOD land and dwelling, containing 8 rooms, with wash and bake house, containing cistern and oven, abundance of fruit, apples, cherries, and berries; good well of water, and a never-failing brook; situated on Springfield Turnpike, half mile above Irvington, within 10 minutes' walk of the Morse car. Inquire of A. PARROW, on the premises, or No. 88 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 25 ACRES IN MONmouth County, N. J., 20 miles from New-York; good land; comfortable buildings; fruit, grapes, &c.; a few minutes from railroad and steamboat landing; location will be sold at a bargain if applied for immediately; a part of purchase can remain on mortgage. For particulars call on T. B. TAPPEN, Mayor's Office, City Hall; or address the owner, S. R. GOODENOUGH, New-Monmouth, Monmouth County, N. J.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—ONE OF THE FINest residences of the city, with extensive grounds, handsomely laid out, commodious stables, ice-house, two graperies in full bearing, and other outbuildings; abundance of pears and small fruit. The fruit alone will pay $1,500 per annum. About three acres will be sold with the house, or more if desired. Apply to
W. E. LAVERTY, No. 25 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESidence on Kingsbridge Road, 4 miles from Hamilton Ferry; consisting of 7 acres of ground, laid out by Downing, with a commodious house, barn, ice-house, &c.; a lawn furnished with shrubbery, and garden well stocked with fruit. Apply to Mrs. CATHARINE P. HOLDEN, No. 15 West 12th-st., or to JAS. C. HOLDEN, Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON AN UP-TOWN avenue, a very large first-class store and building, with vaults, &c.; lot 25x100; store 80 feet deep. The building could not be put upon the lot for less than $24,000. Will sell house and lot for $20,000, terms to suit, or would rent to a responsible tenant on good terms.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

AT FAIRFIELD, CONN.—A WELL-BUILT house, containing 13 rooms, coach-house, stable and two acres of land, well laid out, pleasantly situated and conveniently near to churches and schools. Apply to J. YEOMAN, No. 138 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR DWELLINGhouse, having all the modern appurtenances, No. 269 West 20th-st., opposite the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary; size of house, 40x44; for further particulars apply to STURGES, CLEARMAN & CO., No. 110 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—THE neat three-story and basement brick houses Nos. 3 and 5 Jewett-av., near Broadway. A few minutes' walk from the ferry. Price $5,000 each. Possession May 1.
Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAR VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 39 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A DESIRABLE HIGH-STOOP BRICK house, No. 107 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avenues, for sale cheap; location very desirable; possession April 25. Apply to J. A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 76 4th-av., corner 10th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—IN ORANGE, N. J., a large and very desirable house, with modern improvements, coach-house, &c., &c., also a new ornamental cottage adjoining. A. C. VAN LENNEP, No. 52 Cedar-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—THE FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 77 West 45th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., in perfect order with all modern improvements. Immediate possession.
BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE AT IRVINGTON, ON the Hudson; house, stables for horse and cow, one acre, fruit, fine river view, close to depot and steamboat landing, and immediate possession. O. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTENSIVE QUARRY OF WHITE MARBLE, superior quality, 16 miles from New-York, one mile from Harlem Railroad Station. Apply to W. H. CARPENTER, No. 20 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY, A very desirable four-story brown-stone front house in a first-class location. Apply on the premises, No. 109 East 34th-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE BROWNstone house, four stories, high-stoop; size, 24x50; lot, 100; with the furniture if desired. Rented to 30th-st., near 6th-av. Apply to W. J. GONDELL, 326 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWNstone houses and lots Nos. 45, 47 and 49 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., splendidly finished with rosewood doors &c. W. FANNING, No. 37 West 20th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—MODERN BROWNstone three-story high-stoop house and lot, 21x58x100 feet, No. 158 East 57th-st. Inquire on the premises from 11 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 37TH-ST., NEAR 3D-AV., a three-story cottage, 13 rooms, stable in the rear; carriage-way to the same. Apply to M. VOUGHT, No. 344 3d-av., corner of 29th-st.

FOR A SMALL FAMILY—A DESIRABLE little new house, good furniture, and lot for sale; price $2,100 cash; inquire on the premises, No. 26 South 5th-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PIECE OF property on Grand-st., near the East River terms favorable. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., from 12 to 2.

FOR SALE.

AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

For sale, a farm of about 60 acres, within two miles northeast of the City of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the farm is a new house, filled in with brick, containing 10 rooms, with a cistern under the kitchen, and a good well of water at the door; also, a new barn, with a silo for shelter 20 head of cattle; the farm is well adapted for a milk farm, having all the conveniences for such business; either for gardening purposes, there being 8 acres laid in the place, almost every foot can be tilled; in addition to its good qualities for farming purposes, the place is about three acres of a "marl bed," eight feet deep, pronounced by chemists to be the best quality, a large quantity having been sold to gardeners, for from 25 to 30 cents a load, and it being so very near the flourishing City of Poughkeepsie, all products can be sold for as high a price as New-York market affords; the marl also being very much needed for the surrounding farmers. Possession May 1. For further particulars inquire of WM. A. MILLER, No. 67 Day-st., up stairs.

ALBERT HAMILTON, 137 BROADWAY.
REAL ESTATE, LOANS, &c.

All kinds property for sale throughout the City.

A MODEL HOME.—One of the finest residences in Binghamton, N. Y., for sale at a bargain; a first-class brick house, containing 14 rooms, beside bath-room, pantries, closets, &c.; good stable for two 112 by 276 feet; ground and building in perfect order.

$2,000.—Ninety acres, with good commodious buildings, beautifully located in Union, Conn., for sale. Farms elsewhere.

WOODLAWN FARM FOR SALE,

Situated in the township of New-Windsor, midway between Newburgh and Cornwell, Orange County, consisting of 70 acres of land, large two-story and attic house, piazza front and rear, a very fine billiard-room, gas throughout; gas-house, 2 large barns, coach-house, stables, sheds, &c.; also, a good farm house, buildings; all in good order; there is a fine grove of large Oak trees upon the lawn; lake 1,300 feet long, well stocked with fish; abundance of fruit and other trees; the farm is in splendid condition; will be sold with furniture, if desired; if not sold by the 10th of May will be let for the season. For permit to see the premises and particulars, apply to the owner, Major THOMAS MORTON, No. 96 Malden-lane, or to St. R. TAYLOR, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE residence of the late John Griffin, in Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., about ¾ of a mile from Mamaroneck depot, an expensive-built house, 44x45; wing attached, 22x30 feet; walls filled in with brick; containing 12 rooms, finished rooms; parlor large; floors deafened; water drawn on second story; furnace, bath, carriage-house, ice-house, barn, stable, hennery, wood-house; hot-house, vine, for bathing; about 12 acres of choice land fronting the Boston post road, sloping to the water; grounds tastefully laid out with ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c.; a large variety of young and bearing fruits, of choice selections; also, a fine kitchen garden. For further particulars inquire on the premises, of Mr. and Mrs. ROGERS.

ONE OF THE VERY BEST FARMS IN THE STATE OF IOWA FOR SALE—320 acres, on the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, near to and between Davenport and Iowa City; adjoins the premium farm of the State, which sold for $40,000. Every acre under high state of cultivation; plenty of fruit, timber and other outbuildings; plenty of fruit, a beautiful grove, well fenced and watered. Will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for desirable City property.
C. L. GRAY, No. 5 Broad-st., Room No. 26.

$35,000. FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE for City property, a valuable country seat on the west side of the Hudson River, 35 acres high ground, perfectly healthy, variety of choice fruit; mansion 2½-story, frame, beautifully ornamented throughout; cottage, gardener's house, stabling, and other outbuildings; plenty of fruit and convenient to the railroad station; price $35,000.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. E. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st.

BROOKLYN—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—Elegant new 3½ story brick residence, 24x44 building lots; price $7,600, worth $9,000, each $1,600; heater, range, bath, washtubs, chandeliers.
MACDONALD, No. 71 Williams-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO VERY SUPERIOR four-story French roof brown-stone houses Nos. 70 and 72 West 46th-st., 21.4x93 feet; lot half the block. Possession 15th of April. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, No. 84 West 45th-st.

FOR SALE—ON STATEN ISLAND, A GOOD house and lot, with 100 fruit trees, in bearing, completely covered with fruit—apples, pears, cherries, strawberries, roses, &c.—all for $2,500. Apply to W. DIVOLL, No. 84 Broadway, Room No. 7.

FOR SALE—FARM OF SIXTY-FOUR ACRES, some wood, land in good order, two running brooks, good house and outbuildings, plenty of fruit, 2½ miles from Morristown. Terms easy. Address Box No. 52 Morristown, N. J. Would be rented if not sold by 15th.

FOR SALE—LOTS OF LAND IN THE BLOCK bounded by 73d and 74th av., and the 5th and Madison ave.; and also in the south half of the block between the same streets and Madison and 4th ave. For terms, &c., apply to JAMES S. HUGGINS, No. 49 William-st.

FOR SALE—IN SING SING, 1¼ MILES FROM railroad depot, with river view; a very desirable country seat, 11¼ acres of fine land; good dwelling and outbuildings. Inquire of or address H. A. MADAN, No. 89 Broadway, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FARM SITUATED IN MONROE County, Penn., containing 118 acres of good land, with house, barn and other improvements; will be sold very cheap. For information apply to THOS. GILERLEY, No. 239 Water-st., City of New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, WITH OR without furniture, for a nice place, in close proximity to the city, a first-class house, corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st. Address Box No. 44 Union-place Hotel.

COUNTRY COTTAGE AT SORWALK, Conn., two miles from depot, contains 12 rooms; lot 100 by 200; garden and cherries. Apply to D. C. BELLOWS, No. 231 Broadway.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE—VERY cheap, two first-class farms, 1½ hours from New-York by railroad. Inquire of SMITH BROTHERS, No. 129 Broadway.

A GENTEEL TWO-STORY ATTIC AND basement frame house, with twelve rooms, for sale cheap, located in Brooklyn, in a healthy neighborhood, not far from City ferry. W. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

$4,750, the brick house and lot No. 49 Downing-st. Inquire on the premises of J. M. BOYD, No. 20 4th-av., from 9 to 11 A. M.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN WEST ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.

A TRACT OF VERY FINE LAND in a high state of cultivation, (from two to ten acres,) beautifully situated (one of the best locations in the town,) having a splendid view of the City of New-York and surrounding country in every direction; situated on Main-st., opposite Llewellyn Park, adjoining the property of A. B. Pillsbury and Wm. Hustace, within five minutes' drive of North Orange depot; not more than five minutes walk from St. Mark's Church; terms easy. Apply to CALEB CONDIT, on the premises.

COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE.

The country-seat and farm of the late Thomas Richardson is for sale, and an early possession can be had. The property consists of about 10 miles from the City—an easy drive; dwellings commodious, and contain every modern convenience; lawns, gardens, fruits, grape and green-houses, and all outbuildings hardly equaled; quantity of land about 62 acres; possession at an early day. For further particulars inquire of F. C. RICHARDSON, No. 15 Broadway, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE LINE OF THE HUDSON River Railroad, about 30 miles from New-York, one of the most elegant country residences in the vicinity of this City; about 50 acres of land; house large and roomy, with every modern convenience that can be had in the City; outbuildings large and numerous; grape-houses, green-houses, &c., &c.; views unsurpassed; price for sale, with horses, carriages, furniture, &c., $85,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—ONE HOUR FROM City Hall, N. Y., a nearly new cottage house, 10 rooms; new stable, carriage-house, &c., on one acre, beautiful land, with trees; fruit, garden, &c., &c.; near two depots; trains every hour; terms easy; immediate possession. Apply to N. PLACE, No. 307 East Broadway, between 1 and 3, or any evening.

FOR SALE AT PORTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER County, a very pleasantly situated country residence, quarter of a mile from the depot; the house is about 28x30; two-story; has gas throughout; furnace, water-closet, &c.; the lot is well shaded; and there is a stable, carriage-house, &c.; price $6,000. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—In North Eastchester, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, one hour from New-York; a two-story and attic house. If rooms, bath, water-closet, carriage-house, stable, about three acres, good variety of fruit, hydrant in garden and carriage-house, fountain in front.
M. FLANNELLY.

A SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE—SIX miles from Peekskill, containing 180 acres of good land, calculated to be divided in two or three pieces, bordering on a large lake; abundance of fruit; improvements good; can be had immediate possession. Inquire of E. Q. HORTON, Croton Dam.

FOR SALE—TWO STORY AND BASEMENT house and lot, No. 131 Ainslie-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; good house, well situated; price $2,200; terms easy. Apply on JAS. FAIRMAN, No. 345 West 21st-st., or No. 213 9th-av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST ELEGANTLY located farms on the west bank of the Passaic River, 20 acres with respectable improvements, $9,000; also adjoining, a splendid river front, 30 acres, $1,000 per acre. Apply on the premises, to Mr. Jones, or Mr. Patterson, of O. SIMMONS, or address Paterson, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT HIGH BRIDGE, with immediate possession, a large first-class house, with nine acres of land; coach-house, graperies, greenhouse and all outbuildings suitable for a gentleman's residence. Inquire of R. S. CARMAN, No. 106 West 31st-st.

A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT house, brown-stone and brick, for sale very cheap. Has every modern improvement, including furnace. No. 22 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich. W. A. CARTER, No. 22 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 22x55, lot half the block, in good order and most desirably located. Price $20,000, if sold within three days. Apply to
DANIEL LORD, No. 41 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FARMS OF ALL SIZES AND prices; country seats for sale and to rent; prices from $1,500 to $25,000.
FREEMAN & EMERSON, No. 209 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY seat on the Hudson, about 28 hour from New-York; neighborhood first-class. FREEMAN & EMERSON, No. 209 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN JERSEY CITY, HOUSES OF every description. Apply to DAVID W. STONE, No. 151 Henderson-st., near Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

STABLE FOR SALE OR TO LET—No. 127 West 19th-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET.

SPLENDID BANKING ROOM AND OFFICES TO LET,

in the spacious building No. 61 Broadway, opposite Exchange-place, newly fitted up in a superior manner, heated with steam, and with other modern conveniences. POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES TO RENT BY D. M. SEAMAN,
NO. 14 PINE STREET.

EAST 15TH-ST.—Part of a furnished house, $1,800
WEST 33D-ST.—3 story brick, bet. 7th and 8th avs. $1,200.
WEST 36TH-ST.—Brown-stone, elegantly furnished, $400 per month.
WAVERLY PLACE—4 story brick, near Broadway, $4,200.
SECOND PLACE, Brooklyn—3 story brown-stone,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, April 5, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY and AN HOUR IN SEVILLE. Characters by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, April 5, commencing at 7½ o'clock, LITTLE BAREFOOT. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Collier, J. G. Burnett, R. Lamb, E. B. Holmes, Misses Maggie Mitchell, Mary Wells, Maeder, H. Chapman, Burke, Everett, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, April 5, commencing at 8 o'clock, SINGLE LIFE. Characters by Messrs. Charles Fisher, Geo. Holland, J. C. Williamson, Graham, Pope, Miss Rose Burke, Miss Mary Barrett and Miss Green.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, April 5, commencing at 7½ o'clock, 3 GUARDSMEN. Cast including every member of the company, and I LOVED HIM AT FIRST SIGHT.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, April 5, commencing at 7½, DER FREISCHUTZ; OR, THE SEVEN CHARMED BULLETS, DICK TURPIN AND TOM KING, and THE BUFFIAN BOY.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, April 5, commencing at 7½ o'clock, the pantomime of JACK AND GILL. Also two dramas. Characters by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AUSTRALIAN BIRD SHOW. THIS AFTERNOON at 2. EVENING at 7½ o'clock. MOSES; OR, ISRAEL IN EGYPT. MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES &c. THE SPRINX. WILD AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN. 100,000 CURIOSITIES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, April 5, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROBINSON, THE GREAT HORSEMAN, with his juvenile proteges, YOUNG CLARENCE, will assist in brilliant FETE DE JOUR.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, April 5, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE PERFORMING ELEPHANT and SCENES AT DONNYBROOK FAIR, THE HUGUENOTS and THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.

BRADY'S ART GALLERY,
No. 785 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.
THIS MORNING and AFTERNOON, April 5—New collection of WAR VIEWS and HISTORIC PORTRAITS. Free to the public.

NEWS OF THE DA

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Damascus* arrived last evening at Portland, bringing one day's later news from Europe. The bill to abolish certain restrictions in dissenters in the University of Oxford had been ordered to a second reading in the British House of Commons. The Reform Bill was under discussion in the English journals, and another amendment had been offered by a Liberal member of Parliament. The escape of Head Centre STEVENS is no longer a matter of doubt. He had reached Paris in safety, and had communicated with his wife, who remained in Ireland. There are conflicting statements with regard to the relations between Austria and Prussia, but no new developments were reported. The recruiting of Austrian volunteers for Mexico was about to commence.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. CLARK, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back, with certain amendments, the House bill in relation to the *habeas corpus*. Mr. CHANDLER reported, without amendments, the House bill to facilitate postal and military communication between the States. Mr. WILSON introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to take steps for preserving the graves of Union soldiers from desecration, which was passed. Mr. POMEROY introduced a joint resolution appointing a board of managers for the National Military Academy, which was referred to the Military Committee. The veto message was next taken up, and Mr. TRUMBULL took the floor in defence of the Civil Rights Bill.

The House resumed consideration of the contested election case of DODGE against BROOKS, from the Eighth Congressional District of New-York. Mr. MARSHALL resumed and completed his argument in support of Mr. BROOKS' right to the seat. After further debate the case went over until to-day.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to amend the act to facilitate the acquisition of lands for Croton Aqueduct purposes, passed a third reading. The bill to aid the construction of the Buffalo and Oil Creek Railroad was passed; also, the bill incorporating the Ladies' Christian Union. Mr. LOW called up his resolution expressing disappointment and regret at the veto by President JOHNSON of the Civil Rights Bill. After some debate, the resolution was passed—ayes 22, nays 9. Mr. FOLGER called from the table the joint resolution heretofore adopted in caucus, and subsequently by the Assembly, on Federal relations, and the three first were adopted by a strict party vote; the fourth, in favor of universal suffrage in the District of Columbia, was adopted by a vote of 23 to 6. An amendment, to limit the privilege to those who can read the Constitution of the United States and have been in the army, was lost—yeas 22, nays 7.

In the Assembly, the following are among the bills passed: To authorize the Clerk of New-York County to appoint an Assistant Deputy. To facilitate the construction of the Plattsburgh and Whitehall Railroad. Confirming the location of the new Capitol at Albany. To provide for the completion of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. To provide for refunding the various banks and insurance companies in New-York taxes of 1863 and 1864. To cede to the United States jurisdiction over certain lands near the Battery for a barge office. To provide for the extension of the Chenango Canal. To amend the act relative to the Court of Special Sessions in New-York. To amend the General Militia Law of the State. To amend the act relative to the storage of combustible materials in New-York. The New-York County Tax Levy bill was next considered, and several amendments adopted. The Broadway Corrugated Elevated Railway Bill passed a third reading—ayes 62, nays 41. All the other Elevated Railway bills were lost.

GENERAL NEWS.

HORACE MAYNARD has expressed the opinion that public sentiment in Tennessee and North Carolina is more inclined to justice than in Connecticut and Pennsylvania. "The question of negro suffrage in Tennessee," he says, "will be settled by and by in favor of the black man, and I should not wonder if Tennessee gave the black man the right to vote before Connecticut does. And the black man will probably vote sooner in North Carolina than in Pennsylvania."

The people of Vicksburg are much alarmed at the high water which now prevails in the Mississippi. The *Journal* of that city says the river is advancing steadily, and is already encroaching on Grove-street, where it has covered half an acre. The planters are in the greatest alarm, as there is every indication of the river breaking the levee and overflowing the country.

The Charleston *Courier* reports that three thousand two hundred freedmen have emigrated from North Carolina during the last three months to Massachusetts, Connecticut, and the other New-England States, on contracts to work at $20 per month, and that more will follow.

The frost on the night of the 30th appears to have extended over a large portion of Middle Georgia. The ground was frozen to the depth of one-quarter to one-half an inch. Delicate vegetables of all kinds, and peach trees which were in bloom, were killed.

The California Legislature has passed resolutions commending the military administration of Gen. MCDOWELL, and asking his promotion to the rank of Major-General.

Yesterday morning the night train to Washington met with a serious disaster near Philadelphia. A road bridge gave way under the weight of the locomotive, killing the engineer and fireman.

Reports from Florida represent that emigrants are pouring into that State from every direction, and the papers say they are welcome, especially if they bring money.

The Mobile *Tribune*, of March 29, says the news from all parts of Alabama is to the effect that the freedmen are realizing their situation, and are going to work with a will.

The Mobile *Tribune* says a genuine, unmistakable case of cholera has made its appearance in that city.

LOCAL NEWS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday JOSEPH GLEASON pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months; ALEXANDER RIDER pleaded guilty of receiving stolen goods, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months; GEORGE J. OVERETT pleaded guilty of grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for one year; FERDINAND FRAZIER pleaded guilty of burglary in the second degree, and was sent to the State Prison for three years; GEORGE M. PLENNEY pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence; MAX PFEIFFER, charged with grand larceny, was tried and acquitted; ROBERT ELLSOR, tried for burglary in the third degree, was convicted of misdemeanor, and remanded for sentence; THOMAS B. MELROSE pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence; EMILE DAMIER pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence, and WILLIAM W. CARMON pleaded guilty of forgery in the third degree, and was remanded for sentence.

At the 1st of April meeting of the Board of Education, last evening, Mr. S. B. H. VANCE in the Chair, a letter was received from Prof. JOEL T. HEADLEY, late Professor of Pure Mathematics in the Free Academy, protesting against his summary removal by the Board. Mr. S. S. RANDALL was reelected Superintendent of the City Schools, and Mr. HENRY KIDDLE was reelected Assistant Superintendent, to serve two years from the 1st of June next. Animated discussion rose upon the proposal to add two Commissioners to the Special Committee on the Consolidation of Schools, but at length the motion prevailed, and Mr. VANCE informed the Board that he would soon appoint the Committeemen. Subsequent to the adjournment of the Board, the Committee on Receiving a Delegation of Boston Schoolmen held a meeting. The Boston Committee, accompanied by the Mayor and Superintendent of Schools of that city, are to arrive here on the 17th inst., and remain four days.

At Police trials, yesterday, before Commissioners ACTON and BERGEN, forty-eight officers of the police force were heard in answer to complaints alleging various violations of discipline. Policemen have learned that when they admit the truth of trivial complaints against them, and thus save their own time and that of the Board, a remission of part of the usual fine is made; and hence the number of trials has dwindled down to less than half of its former proportions. The most conspicuous of the trials was that of Patrolman JOHN KELLOGHAN, for omitting to take to the Twenty-second-street Police Station three car pickpockets whom Conductor GEORGE B. REILLY, of car No. 77 of the Third-avenue Railway, had put into his hands. It was shown that the Policeman's error was committed under a misapprehension of the rules.

The General Term of the Supreme Court, now in session in this district, yesterday appointed the following-named gentlemen as examiners of all applicants for admission to the Bar during the present term: Messrs. THOS. C. CAMPBELL, MATTHEW W. MCMAHON and THOS. C. PINCKNEY. The following-named counsellors were appointed a Committee on Character: Messrs. JEREMIAH LABOCQUE, THOMAS C. T. BUCKLEY and T. JAMES GLOVER. The members of the Examining Committee have been notified of their appointment, and it is understood they will give notice to-day when the applicants are to appear for their first examination. The class will be an unusually large one.

In the Jefferson Police Court yesterday the following commitments were made: PHILIP JABOEB, *alias* E. MICHAEL SIEGELE, on a charge of false pretences in giving a check for $300 on the Marine National Bank; FRANCIS MONTAGUE, on a charge of picking pockets at Earl's Hotel, No. 206 West-street; JAMES NORTHRUP, on complaint of Mrs. MARY HOPE, who charged him and an accomplice with stealing $100 worth of clothing from her apartments; FRANK DIECKLE, senior, and his son FRANK, on a charge of having stolen $700 worth of whisky from a distillery in Thirth-ninth-street. No cases of interest occurred in the other Courts.

The hearing of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in behalf of the tradesmen who occupy the shanties surrounding Washington Market, was resumed yesterday afternoon before Mr. SETH C. HAWLEY, at the headquarters of the Metropolitan Board of Health, and Dr. EDWARD B. DALTON was examined relative to the salubrity of the market-place. The Doctor does not agree with the market people in styling the old ruin a model of cleanliness. It is understood that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund intend to claim for the marketmen the right to encumber the streets and sidewalks. Argument is to be made at 10 o'clock on Friday morning.

BENJAMIN HOWARD WILKINS, a passenger by steamship *City of Paris*, and confidential clerk in a Bank at Worcester, England, was arrested yesterday by Detective FARLEY, of the Metropolitan Police, on a charge of forgery committed by the accused prior to his flight from British territory. The prisoner was handed over to Detective WHITEHOUSE, of the London force, who departed with him for Worcester per steamer *Australasian*, which sailed from Jersey City yesterday afternoon.

An action was tried yesterday in the Supreme Court Circuit, before Justice MASON, against JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent of Police, and another, involving to some extent the liabilities of that Department respecting the return of property to the owners, which has been taken from thieves and burglars by Police Officers while in the discharge of their duty. After considerable argument, the Court directed the Jury to find a verdict in favor of Mr. KENNEDY.

The *Meteor* case was resumed yesterday, and on examination of Señor VICUNA MCKENNA, Mr. HUNTER, his Secretary, and of Mr. MCNICHOLLS, one of the parties employed to purchase vessels, many interesting facts were brought out, and the case had assumed important shape, when the Court adjourned till this 11 A. M.

LOUIS LA PIERRE, charged with defrauding the United States Government by means of forged papers, was again before Commissioner STILLWELL yesterday, and after the hearing of one witness for defence, the prisoner was discharged, the evidence being deemed insufficient to hold him.

A laborer named WM. PENDLETON, was severely injured yesterday afternoon by the premature explosion of a charge of gunpowder with which he was engaged in blasting rock in Thirty-ninth-street, near Fourth-avenue. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The New-York Spring trade sale of books was resumed yesterday. The attendance was somewhat larger, but the prices obtained were not higher than those of the day before.

At the monthly sale of Scranton Coal yesterday prices advanced a few cents per ton.

Gold was ¼@¼ ℔ per cent. weaker yesterday; sales from 128¼ down to 127¾ ℔ cent. Exchange on London 106¾@106¾ ℔ cent., and in large supply. Money 6 ℔ cent. to the brokers. On the Stock Exchange, and in front of the Exchange Building on Broad-street, there was great excitement on Michigan Southern Stock, which sold up to 104 ℔ cent. cash, as against 88 on Tuesday, and differences of 5@8 ℔ cent. were made between cash and one to three days' options.

There was less activity in Produce and Merchandise, yesterday, at unsettled prices. The freight engagements were limited, with 531 vessels of all classes in port.

STREET BEGGING.—The order issued yesterday to the Police demanding that the laws and ordinances against street begging and vagrancy, which have been disregarded almost entirely during the past few years in this City, should be again enforced, at least as far as arresting the offenders is concerned, will generally be regarded with favor. As the Police order truly says, there were reasons while the war was in progress for dealing with the miserable creatures who sought alms in the streets—especially in the cases of little children, many of whom were deprived of support by the absence of their fathers in the field of conflict. But this reason is now in force no longer, and the system of begging has grown into a nuisance, as annoying to the public as it is vitiating to those who practice it. There is scarcely a doubt in the minds of those who have investigated the matter that not a tithe of the street beggars are really objects of charity. They are professional vagrants and impostors, who live upon the charity of the kind-hearted. For all the really deserving poor there are ample means of relief in the various benevolent institutions which are the pride of the City, and the doors of which are always open to the distressed. We are sorry, however, that the Police authorities have included in their sweeping prohibition the *gamins* of the crosswalks—the little street-sweepers—whose brooms do good service in wet weather, and who honestly earn all that they receive for their work. It would be well to modify the order as far as these useful children are concerned.

Mr. Stevens and the Radical Press.

The unfitness of Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS for the position he occupies in Congress, the hindrance he imposes upon the work of peaceful reconstruction, and the discredit brought upon the Union Party by his tone and tactics, are points upon which the intelligence and conservatism of the country have long been agreed. Not until very recently, however, have we been able to trace any sign of their recognition in journals which may without impropriety be termed Radical. But a beginning has been made in quarters whose influence is properly considerable among that section of the Republican Party. *Harper's Weekly* and the *Nation*, both of which uphold the general policy of the ultraists, grumble loudly against Mr. STEVENS' leadership; and the *Evening Post* quotes their censure approvingly, and justifies it with the vigor it always brings to political discussion. We have space for but two quotations, which are, however, sufficient to show that we do not misrepresent the position assumed by our cotemporaries. First, let *Harper's Weekly* speak:

"He (Mr. STEVENS) is strictly a revolutionary leader; reckless, unsparing, vehement, vindictive, loud for the rights of conquerors, intolerant of opposition, and as absolutely incapable of fine discrimination and generous judgment as a locomotive of singing. Of a pleasant humor and personal kindliness, he is no more fitted for the task of reconstruction which devolves upon Congress than a jovial blacksmith to repair a watch, or a butcher to take up hidden arteries and sundered veins in the very region of the heart.' Yet a Congress, which is undoubtedly one of the ablest that was ever assembled, has quietly allowed itself to be almost a puppet in the hands of such a man and at such a time. The consequence is that Mr. STEVENS' crude and rash talk is supposed to be the voice of Congress. A legislator who undertakes to regulate the price of gold by law is the tacitly acknowledged chief of a body of practical business men. A representative who sneers at the Press is a permitted leader in a party created and triumphant by free discussion. * * * It is one of the marvels of the time that no man known as a radical has vindicated the party and the country against Mr. STEVENS. * * * Yet nothing is more certain than that the calm, good sense of the great Union Party has strongly condemned the views and policy of Mr. STEVENS."

The *Evening Post* writes thus of the same gentleman:

"His intemperate manner and intolerant spirit, his vehement language, and the vindictive character of his favorite measures, seriously increase the difficulties of 'reconstruction,' and needlessly cause disputes and divisions in the party to which the people wisely committed the task of rearranging what the rebellion had deranged. * * * Mischievous as we believe him to be, we doubt if his ascendancy will be broken until Congress and the people receive from another source unmistakeable evidence of equal zeal and determination to secure the ends they demand, by other and wiser measures. When they do; when they are convinced that under another leader, equally sincere and equally zealous, a more prudent and more effectual policy is devised and will be carried out, they will drop Mr. STEVENS. For it is a mistake to think that he is otherwise popular than as the most energetic supporter of equal rights."

These confessions are good so far as they go. They assert nothing which any intelligent man, in or out of Congress, can deny. They indicate in a mild way the indisputable characteristics of one in whose hands the House "has quietly allowed itself to be almost a puppet." And they express the surprise which we venture to say is well nigh universally felt at the silent submission of members in every respect his superiors, to a dictatorship which is as insulting to the spirit and capacity of Congress as it is offensive and injurious to the country.

Both of the journals from which we have quoted seems to us, however, to attribute wholly to Mr. STEVENS influences and results for which the entire Radical Party should be held responsible. Admitting the force of all that is said in regard to his leadership, still let us do him the justice to say that he has sturdy followers, who applaud his policy toward the South, and that in this particular even the journals that we have mentioned must share his blame. While condemning the man, they sustain his policy. Lamenting his temper, they nevertheless support the measures which are neither more nor less than an embodiment of that temper in the forms and phraseology of legislation. The *Evening Post*, in the very article under notice, maintains that the Civil Rights Bill is a necessity, although its provisions assert the principles and give effect to the dogmas of which Mr. STEVENS is the acknowledged champion. With what consistency can our cotemporary object to his leadership, when it argues that he will be set aside only when President JOHNSON adopts the Stevens creed in lieu of his own?

If Mr. STEVENS is "strictly a revolutionary leader," and nothing else, let it be remembered that the Radical policy—which, as in the Civil Rights Bill, invades the independence of the judiciary and the rights of the States—is strictly a revolutionary policy, and therefore cannot have the leadership of a constitutional statesman. Grant that the Radical policy is so just and expedient that it must be insisted upon by Congress, and the fitness of Mr. STEVENS for his present position is unquestionable. The qualities attributed to him by *Harper's Weekly* are exactly suited to the measures to be applied to the luckless South. He is "reckless;" but what has prudence or caution to do with a policy fraught with danger to the Union? He is "vindictive;" but what but vindictiveness refuses to recognize the evidence of renewed loyalty afforded by the South? He is "loud for the rights of conquerors;" but must he not be so to satisfy those who demand the exclusion of Southern representatives, and the reduction of organized States to the condition of conquered territory? We submit that the policy and the leader are admirably adapted each to the other, and that our contemporaries do wrong to the policy they advocate when they propose to supersede Mr. STEVENS in the Radical leadership.

The real misfortune is experienced, not by the Radicals, but by the Union Party, which for the time suffers from the power exercised by Mr. STEVENS in the House. The party as a whole is held accountable for the sins of its radical members; its usefulness is lessened, its influence as a peacemaker in the South impaired, and its hold upon the respect and confidence of the North weakened, by each succeeding development of the policy which is exposed and resisted by the President. The lesson taught three days ago by Connecticut should be enough to satisfy all of the extent to which the Union cause is damaged by the course of the extremists in Congress. To make Mr. STEVENS alone responsible for the perils of the Union Party, is neither sensible nor just. He has done much to produce them, no doubt, but we cannot separate him from his Radical adherents in the House, from Mr. SUMNER and his friends in the Senate, or from that portion of the Press which is "reckless, unsparing, vehement, vindictive" toward the President, and "loud for the rights of conquerors" whenever the policy to be pursued toward the South is under consideration.

A Strong Minority Greatly Needed.

The minority in Congress becomes alarmingly small. The opponents of the President are welcome to make all out of the admission they please. In times of peril, in the crisis of revolution, in the hour when men are clutching—not for party triumph or permanent party ascendency—but for national existence, overwhelming majorities supply the only hope for *national unity*.

But after passion has subsided, and national become confounded with party victories, there arises the equally important crisis which men devoted to freedom of speech and freedom of political action most dread.

We Americans may be founding a freer system on this continent than other nations have ever known. But the thing has to be proven. Neither thinking men among ourselves, nor well-disposed strangers of the higher order abroad, will accept our mere assertion as a philosophic maxim. There is danger of the party of "grand moral ideas" becoming the party of absolutism, and there is all the greater danger that our people are more religious in their habits, more observant of the strict services of public worship, and more intolerant of "*non-professors*," than any people in the world.

An unscrupulous sectional majority may readily, and with temporary success, use this element to carry out their partisan purposes—without any conscience as to the present, or consideration for the future. And as long as we have a Republican Government it will probably be hard to make any headway against what *appears* to the large religious community among us to be the abstract path of justice—no matter what may be the obstacles lying in that path.

The great political problem seems to be gradually resolving into this: Whether minorities in a Republic *ought* to have any rights. The President has been quietly cherishing the idea that they have certain rights. But the President evidently cannot be right, if the majority are also right. Thus it is, that those who desire to see this Republic strong, not only in its central authority—strong, not alone in the material power which is wielded by the National Government—but strong also—and doubly strong—in the affections of the *whole* people, are eager to see an end to this sectional strife. It cannot be maintained long—hide it from ourselves as we may without inviting foreign notice—mayhap, foreign insolence. Where *are* we to-day, unless this last Proclamation of ANDREW JOHNSON is truth, and solid truth? Answer us: If the idiotic sneers of the foolish *Tribune* are true; if ANDREW JOHNSON has proclaimed UNION where there is only mutual malice, envy and all uncharitableness, what is this Republic worth in this year of grace? Tell us: If this solemn declaration of the Executive is affirmed to be a lie—how much stronger, in view of possible complications with foreign Powers, is this country to-day than it was two years ago? No one doubts the possibility of making such a clean sweep of the Opposition benches in Congress, as should make legislation a mere matter for partisan committees. But many—very many—*do* doubt the expediency or the wisdom of creating a directory whose decrees shall permanently override alike the constitutional veto of the Executive and the solemn decisions of the Supreme Court.

In such a crisis as this there is nothing that concerns thoughtful men so deeply, so intensely, as the rights of the minority in and out of Congress. The national question found its solution in an appeal to arms. Great political lines have now to be drawn anew. We cannot maintain issues which are no longer presentable. And those who win, for the moment, by mere partisan effort, will most assuredly be losers in the end.

New-York Dining Saloons.

There has been within the last year or two an enormous increase in the number of eating saloons in New-York, and a corresponding increase in the number of people who live, or rather who eat, in these saloons. As recently as 1850, one might count on his fingers all the dining saloons there were in the City. The few we had were located below Canal-street—one or two in Broadway, two or three in the Bowery and Chatham-street, and the others in various localities below the City Hall Park. They were chiefly of the cheap and rapid order—the "sixpenny plate" style; and nine-tenths of all who ate at these, as well as at the more expensive ones, merely did so at the dinner hour, finding it more convenient to take a hasty meal or lunch at midday at these places than to go up town for the purpose to their homes or boarding-houses. Those who "lived" at them wholly were limited to a few hundreds.

A year or two after the date of which we are writing, the City dining saloons began to increase greatly in numbers and improve largely in quality. They began to appear "up town," that is, above Canal-street, and all over town. Many people began to take their breakfasts as well as their dinners, their suppers as well as their subsequent "lager," in them; (for we may note the fact in passing that the great development of the eating-saloon life of which we are speaking was contemporaneous with the introduction, and has kept pace with the growth, of the use of the great Teutonic beverage.) The bachelor population—an uncommonly large element in New-York—which used in other times to swarm in boarding-houses, began to adopt the system of renting rooms, a room, or a part of a room, and obtaining their victuals regularly—or irregularly, as the case might be—at these eating saloons. By 1860 there were at least ten times as many of these places as there were in 1850, while we imagine the regular *habitués* were forty times as numerous.

We think it safe to say that within the last five years the dining saloons of the City have again doubled, and their patrons quadrupled. On Broadway, between Twentieth-street and the Battery, there are short of a hundred restaurants—from those where a plain *filet* without accompaniments costs a dollar, and a decent dinner without wine five, to those where "roast beef and potatoes," with dessert and cetera, can be had for forty cents. There is hardly one of them that is not crowded to repletion at the regular "feeding" hours, and for every new one that is opened there seems to be hundreds of patrons waiting. Along Chatham-street and the Bowery, too, are a score of dining saloons, in which for hours, thrice every day, every seat is filled, and where the clatter of knives and plates, the shouts of waiters, and the tumultuous rush to and fro of people, make up a *loud ensemble* more exciting than lovely. It is no better, and quite as bad, in the two score restaurants south of the City Hall—though in most of the latter the "great rush" is only at midday, and thereabouts.

We but guess in making the estimate—but we imagine it is an estimate that will not be thought too large by those familiar with the restaurant life of New-York in all its varied phases—when we say that not much short of two hundred thousand people (ninety-five per cent. of them of the male sex) eat daily in our City dining saloons—one hundred thousand (say) taking one meal each per diem in these gregarious resorts, and one hundred thousand living (in this sense) in them entirely. Those who do not know much of the subject would be astonished at what they would learn in this matter were they to make a systematic investigation of it.

The growth of the eating-saloon life does not seem to have reached its maximum, but is increasing at this time more rapidly than ever. The high prices of rents and of board are driving almost everybody to it, except those who are restrained by family necessities. Young men and bachelors especially appear to be taking to it *en masse*; and we think that in no city in the world do these classes equal the proportion to the entire population that they do in New-York.

What will be the effect of all this upon society, upon manners and morals, remains to be seen. We do not agree with a veteran restaurant-haunter, who averred that all who lived in this way either were "infidels" or became finally infidels; but if the ultimate philosophy involved in the observation were considered, it would probably be found, on examination, that it had a certain basis.

Family Matters in Utah.

A curious case has just been decided in the English Divorce Court, which bears rather hardly upon the matrimonial dispensations of Utah—at least the denizens of that patriarchal Territory will think so. One HYDE married a wife in Utah, both parties being Mormons. The husband became converted and left. The wife remained steadfast in the faith and stayed behind. He went to England. She married again. He applied there for a divorce on the ground of adultery, and his application has been denied. The reasons for this denial are worth noting, bearing as they do upon the view taken by the English law of polygamy, and which would be taken, we judge, by our own Courts also. The point taken by the Judge was as follows: Marriage is marriage—an institution enjoined by Christianity, and recognized by Christian nations. There is in Turkey concubinage, and in Utah polygamy. These institutions are not, however, marriage, but local social arrangements. He who, therefore, appeals for legal assistance in a Court which sits in judgment upon the relations of married life, must avow himself married or not. If the former, he must be bound by the law administered in such a Court, and no other; and if he avow himself merely a polygamist, he is out of that Court, and there is no other to which he can apply. The Judge put a suppositious case—if the wife, he having gone to Europe, had sued for divorce on the ground of desertion, and meanwhile the husband had taken to himself a second, then she would have gained her suit, and the second wife could have claimed that she, too, was free, her marriage being illegal from the existence of a former living wife. Thus the husband of two women would lose both, just as he would, if he had forty wives, have lost them all, nor would the forty-nine have any claim upon the lord of their household.

It may be that, at no distant day, the general question of the existence of polygamy in a Territory of the United States may be very earnestly discussed. The case of which we have given an outline will be interesting as throwing some light upon one part, at least, of the subject. We judge that a perusal of the case, as fully reported in the English journals, would cause much fluttering among the domestic circles in the spiritual domain of Brother BRIGHAM.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

One of the reforms contemplated by the new Health Commission is the rigid enforcement of the existing laws for the registration of births, marriages and deaths. The principal object of the law was the accumulation of reliable vital statistics; but a hardly less important object to be gained is the establishment of a Bureau of Record, which shall be a legal and authoritative source of proof in most questions of legitimacy and heirship.

In our country it has been generously taken for granted hitherto that all men and women living together are lawfully married, that all children are born in virtuous wedlock, and that all persons dying should be buried out of sight after due notice to that effect in the newspapers. In the principal cities, however, especially in New-York, an effort has been made to keep up a mortuary record, for the reason that in all cases of death the possibility that somebody assisted the process is sufficient to provoke inquiry. This effort would have been quite successful had the former City Inspector's Department taken any pains to make it so.

But a record of births is equally important. How many people are there in this City, moving in the highest circles, who, if called upon to prove the circumstances of their birth, would find it very inconvenient? Some of them have the record of the old family Bible, to be sure, to which it is now proposed in Connecticut to add a leaf or two for divorces, to accommodate the increasing frequency of that unpleasant event in conjugal life. Some can muster other proof, but the great mass have only tradition to rely upon. For all they actually know about their birth, they may be like the unfortunate Jimmy Twiggs, whose mother won him at a raffle.

In those countries where one-half the births are illegitimate, such a loose order of proof can never be endured, and the fact that we have got on so long and so well under such a system is the highest evidence of our morality as a people. We find that in Europe only official or governmental proof of birth, marriage or death is deemed sufficient by the courts. To our large foreign population, many of whom have legacies falling to them from Europe, this is a source of much legal annoyance. Two years ago a gentleman died in this City, and though all the facts were public at the time, it is now found very troublesome to get legal proof that he is dead he having been buried without a permit. What they want in Denmark, in order to secure the rights of his family, is the official record of his death, and the authorities there assume that it looks like a fraud *prima facie* that such evidence does not exist. In another case now pending, it is found necessary to prove the birth of two German children who have property interests in the fatherland. The doctor and the monthly nurse are both on hand to swear to it, but such testimony will not answer abroad. In Germany they know that we have a law for the registration of births, and the presumption is that a birth not registered is illegitimate.

It is to be hoped that the Registrar of the Health Commission may succeed in his efforts to enforce the law as it now exists. He has taken the necessary preliminary steps thereto, and if successful, will be able to accumulate statistics of great interest to the community and of value to individuals. In this connection, we will venture to hint to the clergy and the magistracy that a marriage is only half solemnized when the bride is kissed, and that it is a duty they owe to the law and their own consciences to forward to the Health Commission a formal certificate of the interesting event. So, too, with the newly-born. A baby should never have his second candle until the fact of his arrival at the hotel of life is duly registered and he put square on the books for future reference. And when we leave town for the last time to take up our permanent abode in those silent cities that environ our island, let the fact be of importance enough to those who remain on this side of the river, to be made a matter of permanent and indestructible record.

THE STREETS.—We really are sorry to trouble the Street Commissioners once more, but cannot help doing so. They have had another meeting, and, as before, they stand by their men. They say, that is, a majority of them say—there seems to be a minority of a contrary opinion—that notwithstanding the "allegation" that certain streets have not been cleaned, it is generally conceded that the streets are on the whole in a more cleanly condition than ever heretofore at this season! They furthermore say that in consideration of the "conflict of testimony" on the subject between the Police authorities on the one hand, and the foremen and other employes of the contractors on the other, it is not clear that the litigation which would ensue on the abandonment of the contract might not result in serious loss to the City—and the contractors were as before, and, of course, voted their money. We shall have more to say of this "conflict of testimony" hereafter, perhaps, but meanwhile what do the Commissioners mean when they accept the testimony of the interested parties as a counterbalance for that of the disinterested Police? People in general become more and more amazed at the new interpretations now in vogue as to the theory of contracts. However, the public will be glad to hear that the streets are in so delightful a condition. Last year the City Inspector was charged with the duty. The bitter complaints of how he did it are still fresh in the minds of all. He was satisfied in his capacity of Inspector with his own work in the capacity of street-cleaner, of course, but he was displaced. New men took hold, but the old Inspector remained, with the result with which all are familiar. And up to the first of March the new dispensation was no better than the old. Now a new order of things has come to pass—neither the Inspector nor the Commissioners have their own way; but the former is defunct and the latter are criticized by the new Board of Health. The latter says the streets are dirty; the contractors say they are not, and the Commissioners practically uphold them. We do not know that any words are necessary, further than to inquire what better would New-York have been now than a pig-sty, if the Board of Health had not been established, and how much partial work even the contractors would have done, if they had not been forced to do it?

THE RAPACITY OF LANDLORDS.—There is no limit to the greed and rapacity of the so-called landlord class on this Island. A person of the name of WALKER bought the house in Eighty-third-street, of which a gentleman well known to us has a lease, and in which he lives. Failing in his attempt to get possession of the lease, the person in question commenced on Tuesday to pull down the back kitchen to make room for a *stable!* We know nothing of WALKER, but we do know that he woke up the wrong customer on *that* occasion.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Lucrezia Borgia" was given here last night to a poor house—the result probably of the fine attendance which was drawn to the Academy in the morning, when "Crispino è la Comare" was performed. Mme. POCK appeared as the heroine and fully justified the expectations of her admirers. Her voice is large and agreeable; her method good, and her style eminently dramatic. The opera was given effectively, and the lady created a *genuine furore*.

To-night the grand Bal d' Opera takes place—the terpsichorean and musical event of the season. On Friday AUBER'S charming opera of "Fra Diavolo" will be performed, and on Saturday "Lucrezia Borgia" is to be repeated.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—An adaptation of DUMAS, famous story, "Les trois Mousquetaires," was brought out here on Monday evening under the name of the "Three Guardsmen; or, the Queen, the Cardinal and the Adventurer." The play has been presented in many forms, and it has enjoyed the distinction of always being successful. The plot is interesting, the charrcters are brave, and the action is easily followed, even by an inattentive spectator. DUMAS' well-known tale is eminently dramatic, only there is too much of it. The present version is collated from various sources, and there is still too much of it. But it is interesting from beginning to end. The performance did not terminate until a very late hour. We were, nevertheless, sorry to part with our reckless friend, *D'Artagnan*. This character was impersonated by Mr. G. F. ROWE, whose ability we have heretofore acknowledged, but not fully indorsed. There can be no mistake about it now, and we are happy at once to speak of a performance which we think gives Mr. ROWE the *status* he deserves, which is among the first in the profession. We have never seen the unconscious gallantry of a brave man so easily and piquantly illustrated. *D'Artagnan* ordinarily is represented as an eccentric bully, and it is delightful to find a variation so entirely fresh, quiet and truthful. The *ensemble* in other respects was very good. Mrs. JOHN WOOD in the subordinate part of the Queen's *confidante*, exhibited all that quickness of intelligence and vivacity of manner for which she is justly celebrated. Mme. METHUA SCHELLER was the *Queen*. The lady will be remembered by many of our readers. She is a German actress of experience who has conquered the language, and speaks it better than nine out of ten of those who know no other tongue. There are, to be sure, certain inflections which the ear does not readily accept. But the quiet earnestness, intelligence and gracefulness of the lady made us quickly forget her very trifling defects. Her style is not perhaps suited to this sort of character. In the love-lorn pathos of village life, she will, we are sure, be seen to better advantage. But the excellent propriety of all her movements, the taste of her dress, the tenderness of her expression of the agony of her situation, were none the less noticeable and praiseworthy. The *Lady de Winter* of Miss KATE NEWTON, was in every way good. This talented young artiste has not been seen to such effect in any other piece. There are many characters in the drama, and it must suffice to say that they were nearly all well played. Mr. J. H. STODDART, however, did not seem to understand the character of *Richelieu*. The scenery and costumes are alike admirable, and a long "run" may safely be predicted for the "Three Guardsmen."

MUSIC IN FASHIONABLE CIRCLES.—A popular and novel entertainment is coming off on Friday evening at the beautiful manor of Dr. WARD, No. 1 West Forty-seventh-street, for the benefit of the Italian School for adults. Several scenes from opera, not familiar to the public, will be represented by accomplished lady and gentlemen amateurs, under the direction of the well-known maestro, Signor ANTONIO BARILI, who has undertaken this matter expressly to benefit this worthy institution. The ladies engaged in this affair are all pupils of Signor BARILI. A few tickets yet unsold may be had at No. 159 East Thirty-fourth-street.

HACKETT IN BROOKLYN.—The Academy of Music was crowded by the admirers of Mr. HACKETT last night, who were treated to an interpretation of Falstafian humor to which this generation of theatre-goers are utter strangers. It is superfluous to state that the fat knight and his troubles served to amuse and entertain the vast audience which cheerfully endured the dreary platitudes of the subordinate characters, and the servile imitation of BOOTH in one who should know better, for the sake of the perfection of action in Mr. HACKETT. Miss MARY CARR, always excellent, was thoroughly acceptable as *Dame Quickly*, and Mrs. WINTER and Mrs. WILKINS, as the "Merry Wives of Windsor," deserved the hearty applause which was freely given them.

To-night is Mr. HACKETT'S last appearance in Brooklyn, on which occas

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE DAMASCUS AT PORTLAND

Advance of Liberal Ideas in the British Parliament.

Progress and Prospects of the Reform Bill.

The Escape of Head-Centre Stephens No Longer a Matter of Doubt.

He Reaches Paris in Safety and Announces His Arrival to His Friends.

Conflicting Statements in Regard to Austria and Prussia.

Recruiting of Austrian Volunteers for Mexico.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, April 4.

The steamship *Damascus*, Capt. WATTS, which left Liverpool at 2 P. M. of the 22d, and Londonderry 23d ult., arrived here at 9:45 this evening.

The *Damascus* passed the steamer *Delta* yesterday, bound East.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 22d.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 23d.

The steamship *Nouveau Monde*, from New-York, arrived out on the 22d.

Great Britain.

LIBERAL ADVANCES.

In the House of Commons, on the 21st, the bill abolishing certain restrictions upon the dissenters at Oxford University was debated and carried through the second reading by 114 majority.

The *Daily News* regards this division as the best criterion yet presented of the strength of parties in the new Parliament.

THE REFORM BILL.

Another Liberal member, Mr. OLIPHANT, gave notice of an intended motion affecting the Reform Bill, namely: the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the question of redistribution of seats.

The chances of the Reform Bill continue to be actively canvassed by the journals, those opposed to the measure contending that Earl GROSVENOR'S amendment will seal the doom of the bill; while the other side anticipate little or no danger from it, unless there is serious defection from the Liberal ranks.

THE ESCAPE OF STEPHENS.

The *Irish Times* learns from a reliable authority that the escape of STEPHENS is no longer a matter of doubt, as he arrived safe in Paris on Sunday morning the 18th, when he immediately sent a telegram to his wife, who was staying at Cork, expecting every day instructions to embark for America. She and her sister forthwith set out for England, *en route* to Paris to join her husband.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

SATTERTHWAITE'S Circular of the evening of the 21st says: Advices of higher quotations for stocks and lower premium on gold, received last week, had a favorable effect on American securities, and both five-twenties and railway shares were largely dealt in at enhanced prices. The improvement, however, has been almost entirely lost owing to apprehensions that the Continental Bourses might become unsettled by the political aspect of affairs in Germany, where American securities are largely dealt in, and have the effect of bringing large amounts on to the London market. On the week five-twenties show a fractional advance, closing at 71¼@71¾. Illinois on good report just received, is steady at 80, but Erie have given way 1, closing at 63½@63¾. Virginia 6s have advanced 10 per cent., under a rumored proposal to fund the over due coupons, and resuming the payment of interest.

France.

Politics are unimportant. The Bourse was flat. Rentes closed 68f. 50c.

Spain.

A Madrid telegram says the Spanish Government had received important dispatches from its Minister at Washington, but upon what subject is not stated.

Austria and Prussia.

Statements in regard to Austria and Prussia are conflicting. German firms in London have uniformly ridiculed the idea of hostilities, and the latest telegrams are of a reassuring character. But still the German Press continues to deal in warlike rumors.

A special courier arrived at Vienna on the 21st, with dispatches from the Prussian Government, the nature of which has not transpired.

India.

BOMBAY, Friday, March 16.

Goods firm; Cotton advancing. Exports of the week 30,000 bales. Freights 45s. Exchange 2s. 1½d.

Latest via Londonderry.

LONDON, Friday Evening, March 23.

The Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount to 3¼ per cent.

Alarming war rumors continued to prevail at Vienna, but the news is conflicting.

The recruiting of Austrian volunteers for Mexico was about to commence.

The *Star* says Lord GROSVENOR'S resolution was drawn up by DISRAELI, and if it should obtain a majority it will be followed immediately either by the resignation of the Government or the dissolution of the House, but most probably a dissolution.

A collision took place on the Norfolk coast between an English steamer and a Russian brig. The brig afterward capsized, and ten of the crew and the Captain were drowned.

The *Times* city article says the various markets continue to show extreme dullness, and closed without symptoms of a rally, notwithstanding the reduction of the rate of discount by the Bank of France. There was yesterday an increased discount demand at the bank, chiefly in consequence of some applications having been held back in anticipation of the lowering of the rate from 6 to 5 per cent. The latest returns show no alteration to lead to the immediate adoption of a fresh downward movement.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

FUNDS flat. CONSOLS easier. Discount demand light. Bank rate remains at 6 ₱ cent. It was thought probable that a further reduction would be likely in a week or two.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, P. M., March 23.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The Brokers' Circular reports: The sales of the week foot up 71,000 bales, including 14,500 bales to speculators and 11,000 bales to exporters.

The market opened buoyant with an advance of ⅛d.@ 1d. ₱ lb., but the advance was subsequently almost all lost, closing flat. The sales to-day were 7,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters; the market closing dull and quotations barely maintained. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans..... 21¼d.	Middling Orleans....20d.
Fair Mobile..... 20¾	Middling Mobile....19½
Fair Uplands..... 20½	Middling Uplands...19½

Stock in port, 420,500 bales, including 22,500 bales of American.

TRADE REPORT.—The Manchester market is dull.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS.—The market is quiet and steady.

LONDON, Friday, March 23—Evening.

Consols closed at 89¾@89⅞ for money. Bullion in the Bank of England has increased during the week £128,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

United States 5-20s, 71¾@71½; Illinois, Central Railroad, 79½@80; Erie Railroad, 56¾.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

High Water at Sacramento—Rich Mines in Colorado—Gen. McDowell's Administration of Affairs—Approval of President Johnson's Policy—News from China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, April 2.

The water at Sacramento is five inches higher than before this season. The country for hundreds of miles is again overflowed.

Mining stocks are firm—Ophir, $732; Yellow Jacket, $1,005; Belcher, $355; Choller Potosi, $392 50.

Arrived, ship *Good Hope*. MILLER, from New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, April 3.

Dates from LA PAZ, on the Colorado River, to March 20, state that a fight has occurred between the Mojaves and the Yabipias on the one side and the Puntos and the Chimaherevis on the other. The former were defeated, with the loss of twenty-five killed and a large number wounded.

The mines on the Colorado River are reported to be very rich, and ore was accumulating faster than trains could remove it.

The reforms introduced by Gen. MCDOWELL into Colorado Territory, while on a visit there, were regarded as beneficial. Gov. CUMMINGS and the Secretary of the Territory were at war. Charges and counter charges were being made against each other.

Public opinion in the Territory was strongly in favor of the reconstruction policy of President JOHNSON, and the action of Congress in opposition to it was being condemned on all sides.

The bark *Parsee* has arrived from Hong Kong. Forty-two per cent. of the British garrison at Hong Kong had died in nine months from some new and strange disease.

The French brig *Jean et Joseph* had been captured by pirates near Hong Hong.

Arrived, ship *Prindes*, NORRDCK, and bark *Sophie*, BARA, from Bordeaux.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, April 3.

Shanghai dates of Jan. 25 report the market poorly supplied with black tea, and the prices firm. Green tea was steady.

Mining stocks are quiet. Ophir, $755; Belcher, $350; Savage, $375; Chollar, $350; Yellow Jacket, $375; Hale & Norcross, $990.

Legal tenders, 71⅛.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, April 3.

The Legislature have passed concurrent resolutions expressing appreciation of the services of Gen. MCDOWELL, and asking Congress to promote him to the full rank of Major-General of the United States Army.

The Legislature will adjourn *sine die* to-morrow.

Arrived, ship *Gov. Morton*, HORTON, from New-York.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

OUR ALBANY LETTER.

American Mail Steamship Company—Another Railroad Project for Broadway—New-York Railroad Bills—Failure of the Attempt to Procure an Appropriation for a new Capitol—A Million and a Half Voted Away by the Assembly—State Aid to Railroads and the Chenango Canal—Passage of Mr. Low's Resolution Censuring the President's Veto—New-York Tax Levy.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 4, 1866.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN this morning introduced a bill to incorporate the North American Mail Steamship Company, and obtained unanimous consent to refer the same to the Committee on Judiciary, with power to report complete. The bill names the following corporators, viz.: Wm. H. Webb, Marshall O. Roberts, David Dows, Wm. Butler Duncan, Solon Humphreys, Pickering Clark, Robert L. Taylor, Wm. H. Guion, John C. Bancroft Davis and their associates. The capital stock is to be $3,000,000, divided into shares of $100 each. The stock may be increased to $5,000,000. The Company shall have power to build, own, equip, charter and navigate steam vessels upon the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the Mediterranean Sea for the transportation of passengers, freight and mails. Operations may be commenced as soon as ten per cent. is paid in. The corporation may acquire and hold grants and franchises from any of the Governments of Central America or Mexico for the purpose of carrying on their business in the transportation of passengers or freight.

Still another railroad for Broadway has been introduced in the House by Mr. BALDWIN. This bill proposes to extend the Hudson River Railroad track through Thirtieth-street to Ninth-avenue; through Ninth-avenue to Twenty-third-street; through Twenty-third-street to Broadway; through Broadway to South Ferry. The bill provides that ten per cent. of the gross receipts on earnings below Fourteenth-street shall be paid into the City Treasury.

The facility with which the bills for cross-town and Broadway railroads were ordered to a third reading in the House last evening, excited much surprise among many who had believed that no surface railroad, in Broadway at least, could pass the House. It is conceded by the opponents of these bills that they are drawn with more care than any railroad bills previously offered to the Legislature. All of them provide that five per cent. of the net receipts of the roads shall, once in six months, be paid into the Treasury of the City of New-York. The Common Council of the city is to have possession of the roads after thirty years, by paying back the amount paid into the Treasury, together with the cost of the building of the road.,

It should be understood that many of the best men in the House—men who are above all suspicion of acting from improper motives—declare they will vote, as often as they can get a chance, for a railroad in Broadway. They say they have been run over by omnibuses long enough; that they don't care a fig for the property-owners on Broadway, since the whole people are interested in the matter; that the omnibuses—relics of a past age—must yield to the march of improvement and give place to the more elegant and convenient street cars. There is an evident determination to pass the Broadway surface railroad, and I think it may be stated, as a foregone conclusion that it will get through the House. As to its prospects in the Senate nothing has occurred to enable any person to form an accurate opinion, but it would not be at all surprising if that body should concur in the action of the House.

The attempt to secure an appropriation for a new Capitol, for which Messrs. TREMAIN and COCHRANE have contended with great zeal, has finally been abandoned. Such have been the courage and skill with which D. P. Woon and others have fought this appropriation, that its friends have been compelled to surrender, and accept a bill which simply provides that the Capitol shall be located at Albany, but which makes no appropriation whatever. The people of this city are exceedingly nervous about the removal of the Capitol. They do not forget that New-York has made proposals for it—that the City of Syracuse offered to build a Capitol, free of all expense to the State, that shall be equal in all respects to the capital of any State in the Union. Some of them, also, remember that by reason of the swindling extortions they have practised upon strangers, they have *deserved* to lose the Capitol. Still, I believe their fears are groundless, and that even if the present Legislature does not proclaim its opinion that the capital belongs here, Albanians may "sleep o' nights" in the confidence that State officers, members of the Legislature and all others who have business at the seat of government, are still theirs to fleece, and will be theirs for many years to come. I do not think it is seriously contemplated to remove the Capitol. No such movement has been inaugurated since the question was settled last year.

The House to-day has very easily voted away the snug sum of $1,500,000, in the shape of appropriations for various State works. The bill appropriating $450,000 to aid in the completion of the Plattsburgh and Whitehall Railroad passed, by a vote of 70 to 28, in spite of a strong protest from D. P. WOOD, who asserted that the House was certainly insane to thus vote away the people's money when the State is already staggering under a load of taxation grievous to be borne. If the bill secures the completion of the road, however, it will open up to market a new region of country, rich in ores and timber, and will form such a railroad connection that a man may get into a sleeping-car in New-York in the evening and wake up in Montreal the next morning.

The bill appropriating $500,000 to enable the Albany and Susquehanna to extend its track to Binghamton, went through by a vote of 68 to 27. Mr. FERGUSON, of Jefferson, offered to amend by appropriating five millions to build a political lunatic asylum for members of the Legislature who vote for such appropriations; but nothing could defeat the bill.

The bill appropriating $500,000 to extend the Chenango Canal so as to connect with the Pennsylvania North Branch Canal, a distance of thirty-eight miles, passed by a vote of 74 to 23. This will make the Chenango Canal available for transporting coal from the Pennsylvania mines.

The Senate to-day has been a debating society over Mr. LOW'S resolution expressing regret for the veto of the Civil Rights Bill, and requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the bill, notwithstanding the veto. After an exceedingly tedious debate, the resolution passed by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Barnett, Bennett, Campbell, Collins, E. Cornell, Crowley, Folger, Gibson, Godard, Hoyt, Humphrey, Kline, La Bau, Low, O'Donnell, Parsons, Sessions, White, Wilbor, Williams, Wolcott—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Andrews, Chambers, C. G. Cornell, Lent, H. C. Murphy, T. Murphy, Pierson, Stanford, Wood—9.

Mr. FOLGER called from the table the joint resolutions heretofore adopted in caucus, and subsequently by the Assembly, on Federal relations, and the three first were adopted by a strictly party vote. The fourth, in favor of universal suffrage in the District of Columbia, Mr. ANDREWS moved to amend by inserting a qualification, so that suffrage shall be extended to the colored men who can read the Constitution of the United States, or who have served in the army.

The motion was lost by a vote of 7 to 22.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Barnett, Bennett, Campbell, Collins, E. Cornell, Folger, Gibson, Godard, Hoyt, Humphrey, Kline, LaBau, Lent, Low, O'Donnell, Parsons, Pierson, Platt, Sessions, White, Wilbor, Williams, Wolcott—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Andrews, Chambers, C. G. Cornell, Crowley, H. C. Murphy, T. Murphy, Stanford—7.

Mr. LOW moved that the Clerk be directed to transmit the resolution disapproving of President JOHNSON'S veto of the Civil Rights Bill to our Senators and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Motion carried.

EVENING SESSION.

The consideration of the New-York City Tax Levy was resumed in Committee of the Whole.

On motion of Mr. LOW, amendments were adopted restricting the publication of corporation advertisements to four daily papers at legal rates; reducing the appropriation for city contingencies from $60,000 to $10,000, and appropriation for deficiencies in the City Inspector's Department from $35,000 to $6,000.

Mr. ANDREWS moved to amend by prohibiting the Common Council from creating any new office or department, or increasing the salary of any officer during the year.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To incorporate the National Indemnity Insurance Company; to incorporate the Brooklyn Trust Company; amending the charter of the International Bridge Company; to enable the Commissioners of the Central Park to make further improvements; relative to the Croton Aqueduct Board and certain streets in New-York. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the State Agricultural Society.

Mr. COCHRANE reported a bill making appropriations to charitable institutions.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN introduced a bill to incorporate the North American Steamship Company. Referred to report complete.

BILLS PASSED,

To authorize the Clerk of New-York County to appoint an Assistant Deputy.

To facilitate the construction of the Plattsburgh and Whitehall Railroad.

Confirming the location of the new capital at Albany.

To provide for the completion of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

To erect the town of Lincoln, Rensselaer County.

To provide for refunding the various banks and insurance companies in New-York taxes of 1863 and 1864.

To alter the Commissioners' map of Brooklyn.

To cede to the United States jurisdiction over certain lands near the Battery for a barge office.

To provide for the extension of the Chenango Canal.

To amend the act relative to the Court of Special Sessions in New-York.

To amend the General Militia Law of the State.

To amend the act relative to the storage of combustible materials in New-York. New-York County tax levy.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the New-York County tax levy.

Mr. PITTS moved to strike out the item of $3,000 for contingencies to Comptroller's office; which was carried.

Mr. PITTS moved to reduce the item for advertising from $25,000 to $10,000; which was carried.

Mr. PITTS moved to reduce the item of $40,000 for county contingencies to $10,000.

Pending the motion, progress was reported in the House, and Mr. BRANDRETH moved to make the bill the special order for this afternoon; which was carried.

At 4 P. M. a recess was taken.

AFTER RECESS.

The special order was the New-York Elevated Railroad Bills.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, considered the five bills providing for the construction of elevated railroads in New-York.

The bill known as the Broadway Corrugated Elevated Railway Bill was taken up. Several names of corporators were stricken out, and others inserted.

The clause placing the construction of the road under the superintendence of the State Engineer and Surveyor was stricken out, as was also the clause giving the power to the Grand Jury of New-York County to indict the road as a nuisance.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Aldrich, Aley, Baker, Barkley, Berryman, Bills, Boyd, Brunson, Buckman, Calkins, Chamberlain, Congdon, Creamer, Dowdney, Downing, Eldredge, Fay, Ferguson, Frear, Frost, Goodrich, J. G. Graham, Harrington, Hepburn, Kimball, Knickern, Knudler, Langner, Lewis, Lyons, McCall, McCloskey, McKay, McVeety, Millspaugh, Monk, Morse, Nickerson, Oakey, J. Parker, Patrick, Penny, Pomeroy, Potter, Post, A. L. Reynolds, G. O. Rice, W. H. Rice, Schutt, Schumacher, E. E. Smith, E. G. Smith, J. Stewart, Fowler Stewart, Tracy, Udell, Vandenburg, Van Valkenburg, Walsh, Weller, Wilbur, Worth —61.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Andrews, Baldwin, Barker, Biddlecom, Bodine, Brandreth, Campbell, Cochrane, Curtis, Gleason, G. Graham, Hiscock, Hoskins, E. N. Huntington, L. D. Huntington, Jenkins, Levinger, Littlejohn, Maurice, McGowan, G. L. Parker, Pitts, Rumney, M. Reynolds, W. H. Rogers, Selden, Shaw, Snyder, Speaker, T. E. Stewart, Tucker, Tuthill, Weed, White, Williams, Wilson, D. P. Wood, Wooster, Younglove—31.

All the other bills were lost.

Mr. SELDEN reported a bill relative to the management of telegraphic companies; also to authorize the transfer of stock-holders of banks; also to incorporate the American Land Company and Agency; also to regulate taxes on lands taken for the Croton Aqueduct.

The House took a recess until 8 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. KNEIDLER asked unanimous consent to offer the following:

Resolved, That this Assembly have learned with regret of the veto, by the President, of the Civil Rights Bill, and that our Senators and Representatives in Congress are respectfully and earnestly requested to use all proper efforts, by their votes and influence, to procure the passage of said bill, notwithstanding the veto of the President.

Mr. VEDER objected, and Mr. KNEIDLER moved to lay the order of business on the table, in order to offer the resolution, which was lost 36 to 64.

The bill to provide for the safe construction and management of railroads was considered in Committee of the Whole. It provides for the appointment of four Railroad Commissioners by the Governor and Senate. This was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary to report complete at any time.

The Central Railroad Fare Bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and, after a long debate, Mr. LITTLEJOHN moved to recommit, with instructions to amend that the freight passenger train shall run at least fourteen miles per hour, and the two-cent per mile passenger trains at least seventeen miles per hour, and that way freight shall be moved by the Company within ten days after its receipt, and that thus amended the bill be ordered to third reading.

Adopted, 69 to 32.

The Connecticut Election.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, April 4.

A telegram from Salisbury gave ENGLISH one hundred more votes than he received there, and this correction, with others which have been reported, increases HAWLEY'S majority to 599. We have the vote of *every* town in the State, which gives the following aggregate:

HAWLEY	43,847
ENGLISH	43,248
HAWLEY'S majority	599

The Rhode Island State Election.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, April 4.

The State election to-day passed off very quietly, and Gen. BURNSIDE was elected Governor with so little opposition that the vote was very light.

The *Journal* has returns from all the towns in the State except three, showing for BURNSIDE, (National Union,) 7,749; for LYMAN PIERCE, (Democrat,) 2,456 and scattering 142. The remaining towns will not materially change the relative result.

WM. GREENE is elected Lieutenant-Governor.

JOHN B. BARTLETT is reelected Secretary of State.

HORATIO ROGERS, Jr., reelected Attorney-General, and Col. GEORGE W. TRW General Treasurer.

The Senate stands 28 Union to 5 Democrats; the House 65 Union to 7 Democrats.

The Union Assembly ticket in this city was elected by about 500 majority over the Democrats, the eight-hour men and the bolting Republicans.

City Election in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, April 4.

JOSEPH MAYO was elected Mayor to-day without opposition. The election of Councilmen and Aldermen passed off quietly. There was no political test.

Ithaca Town Election.

ITHACA, Wednesday, April 4.

At the town election to-day, the entire Democratic ticket was elected by 75 majority.

The Election in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, April 4.

The Conservative majority on the general ticket yesterday was three thousand.

The City Council stands 23 Conservatives to 7 Radicals.

The Case of Bradley T. Johnson.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 4.

The statement that the President had directed the release of the bail in the case of BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, arrested by the United States Mrrshal a short time since, proves to be erroneous. The facts in the case are these. After the arrest on the 27th ult., and release upon bail entered under protest, Mr. JOHNSON went to Washington and exhibited his parole and pass to Gen. GRANT. The latter, under the impression that JOHNSON under the terms of the parole was exempt from civil arrest, wrote a letter containing his views to the President and urged him to take action in the case with a view to the release of JOHNSON. A letter containing this information received here led to the statement on the part of those who it was thought had the release, &c. No instructions in regard to the matter] have yet been received from Washington by the Judge or Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, nor any other advances by the counsel for Mr. JOHNSON, with those of Gen. GRANT. But whether he will act in the matter or leave the question to be decided by Chief-Justice CHASE remains to be seen.

The New-York State Associated Press Salute.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, April 4.

The members of the New-York State Associated Press met here to-day and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—A. M. CLAPP; Secretary and Treasurer—ELLIS H. ROBERTS; Executive Committee—GEORGE G. COOPER, of the Rochester *Union*, Dr. HALSTEAD, of the Syracuse *Courier*, JOHN FRANCIS, of the Troy *Times*.

The annual dinner was given by the Buffalo press to the members of the Association at the Tifft House, and was an elegant and enjoyable affair.

The Radical Republicans fired a salute of thirty-six guns last evening in honor of the victory in Connecticut.

Legal Affairs in Boston—Burrell vs. The City.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 4.

The suit of CHARLES BURRELL against the City of Boston, involving over $800,000, which the plaintiff claims for procuring recruits for the quota of Boston, during the war, has been withdrawn from a jury trial by consent of the counsel, and will be argued and decided on legal points before the Supreme Court.

Laying the Corner-Stone of a new Seminary.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 4.

The corner-stone of a new seminary, the St. Charles Borromeo, on Lancaster Pike, five miles from the city, was laid this afternoon with appropriate ceremonies. Nearly all the Catholic clergy were present. Bishop WOOD laid the corner-stone. This is intended to be one of the largest structures of the kind in the country.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 4.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Thursday, April 5: Nos. 25, 25½, 27, 29, 1½, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35.

Fire in Maumee City, Ohio.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Wednesday, April 4.

MITCHELL & MERRILL'S iron works, at Maumee City, Ohio, were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $10,000. No insurance.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 4.

The following is the regular weekly statement of the condition of the banks of this city:

Capital	$41,900,000
Loans	92,352,000
Specie	532,500
Legal Tender Notes	20,761,000
Deposits	36,697,000
Circulation—National	23,087,700
Circulation—State	869,600

Sale of Scranton Coal.

Yesterday, sixteen thousand tons of Scranton coal were sold by Mr. JOHN H. DRAPER at auction, by order of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Company. The attendance at the sale was unusually large, and the bidding spirited. A slight advance on the prices obtained at the March sale was realized.

The following were the figures:

3,000 tons lump coal	$5 62½	@	$5 87½
2,000 tons steamer coal	5 95	@	6 00
3,000 tons grate coal	5 95	@	6 30
2,000 tons egg coal	6 00	@	6 30
3,000 tons stove coal	6 65	@	6 90
3,000 tons chestnut coal	5 40	@	5 50
16,000 tons.			

The following prices were obtained at the March sale:

4,500 tons lump coal	$5 50	@	$5 60
3,000 tons steamer coal	5 63½	@	5 67
2,500 tons grate coal	5 90	@	—
2,500 tons egg coal	5 90	@	6 00
4,500 tons stove coal	6 52½	@	6 85
3,000 tons chestnut coal	5 25	@	5 37½

The auctioneer announced that the next sale will take place on Wednesday, the 25th inst.

Launch of the Sound Steamer Bristol.

The steamer *Bristol*, of the Merchants' Steamship Line of Bristol, R. I., was handsomely launched yesterday morning, from the ship-yard of Mr. Wm. H. WEBB, at the foot of East Sixth-street. A concourse of 3,000 persons witnessed the interesting event.

The *Bristol* is 260 feet long, 40 feet beam, and 16 feet hold. She is the first of a new line of boats to ply between New-York and Bristol, R. I. Her consort, the *Providence*, is on the stocks in the same yard, and will soon be launched. These two boats are finely modelled and are built for great strength and speed. They are so adapted for comfort and convenience, that they will far excel in those particulars, any other steamboats which have preceded them. They are designed exclusively for passenger traffic, and will have ample cabin and unusual stateroom accommodation, carrying 1,000 passengers with ease and comfort. Messrs. ROACH & SON have all the machinery in readiness, and so soon as it is placed in the steamers trial trips will follow, after which they will be put on their line of traffic.

ANOTHER LAUNCH.

The steamer *Richmond*, a fine new vessel, to form one of a line of steamers between this City and Philadelphia, was launched yesterday from SIMONSON'S yard at Greenpoint.

Maretzek's Ball d'Opera.

The great event of the season takes place this evening, and for its entertainment all members of the fashionable, musical and literary circles are most eager. Arrangements are perfected which will make, it is believed, this ball memorable in the annals of New-York festivities. Capt. CAMERON, who, by the way, deserved credit for the large force he had on duty at yesterday's matinée, will have charge of the inside police, and Capt. BRACKETT, without whom no ball can be a ball, will attend to the outdoor matters. He has issued an order or rather notice, in which he directs all company to enter at the main entrance on Irving-place, the coaches to approach in a southerly direction through Irving-place, and pass out on Fourteenth-street. He has made arrangements which admit only such hacks as have been inspected, and he requests guests to take the carriage which may be in readiness at the door without waiting for any particular one. The fare in each case will be $1 per passenger. The completeness of these arrangements adds greatly to the ease and comfort of those attending the ball, and to Capt. BRACKETT is due all the credit of their origin.

The pressure on Mr. MARETZEK for tickets yesterday was unprecedented, and from all quarters of the country. The number issued being literally limited and literally exhausted, those who applied at the eleventh hour were compelled to bear their disappointment.

Fires.

IN ELIZABETH-STREET.

About 9:30 o'clock last night, a fire was discovered in the fifth floor of building situate in rear of Nos. 53 and 55 Elizabeth-street, occupied by FREDERICK WAGNER as a cabinet shop. Owing to the inflammable nature of the contents, the flames spread through the floor with great rapidity, causing a bright light. Before the firemen could get to work the flames had res hed the fourth floor, and the entire building was completely flooded with water. The basement, first and second floors are occupied by BENJAMIN ROSENTHAL as a livery stable. Loss by water $500. Insured for $1,300. The horses in the stable were all got out in safety. The third and fifth floors are occupied by Mr. WAGNER as a cabinet shop. Loss by fire and water $2,000. Insured for $800 in the Manhattan, and $400 in the Tradesmens' Insurr Companies. The fourth floor is occupied by Mr. STAMM, manufacturer and dealer in desks; loss, $500; insured. WM. REISCHOW, cigar-box maker, had a lot of tools stored on the fourth floor, preparatory to his removal; loss, $300. The building is owned by PHILIP STRUBEL, and is damaged to the extent of $1,500; insured. The Sixth, Eighth, Tenth and Fourteenth Precincts Police were present, under the command and direction of Capt. WILLIAMSON.

IN MULBERRY-STREET.

At 10:15 o'clock last night a fire occurred on the fifth floor of No. 73 Mulberry-street, occupied as tenement-houses. The flames originated in the apartments of RICHARD BROWN, and were the result of a kerosene-oil lamp being upset on the bed by a child. Loss, $150. The flames were extinguished by Roundsman McDONALD, of the Sixth Precinct, before the firemen arrived.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Chief-Justice Chase, Washington; Gen. J. M. Read, Jr., Albany, and Gen. Fessenden, Boston, are at the Hoffman House. Hon. J. P. Doolittle, Washington; Hon. L. P. Poland, Washington; Judge Foot, Washington; Hon. A. P. Gorman, and Hon. F. E. Woodbridge, are at the Fifth Avenue House. F. S. Stevens, Massachusetts; W. M. White, Connecticut; R. W. Mack, Buffalo; J. Supton, U. S. A.; E. L. Bristol, St. Louis; J. M. Davison, Saratoga, and E. S. Wheeler, Ohio, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. C. T. Sherman, Ohio, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

MUTINY ON SHIPBOARD.—Capt. HABTT, of the Harbor Police, yesterday arrested two men named WM. DAVIS and MICHAEL DONALD, seamen on board the ship *Geo. Peabody*, on complaint of the first officer, GEO. N. ARMSTRONG, charging them with assault and battery. The ship arrived at this port yesterday, from Manilla; the men complain of bad fare during the voyage, and on some fresh provisions being sent on board, the men claimed a share of it, and approached the galley for the purpose of getting it, when the mate remonstrated with them, whereupon they set on and beat him. They were locked up in the First Ward Station-house.

THE EMPIRE PEN COMPANY.—The manufacture of steel pens has been lately so much improved in this country as to render us almost independent of the foreign article. The Empire Pen Company, of this City, supply at a very moderate price pens, which, so far as our experience goes, are quite equal to those of foreign manufacture. They are of all sizes and degrees of fineness, and possess, in an eminent degree, those two important qualities, elasticity and durability.

A few years ago the manufacturing perfumers of Europe derived an immense revenue from this country. Now the entire annual amount of their toilet extracts imported does not equal one month's consumption of PERALOW'S "Night-blooming Cereus," the most popular scent extant.—*Syracuse Journal.*

Burnett's Florimel Closely Resembles the odor of a rare and *délicate* bouquet of flowers, and in this respect it stands unrivaled. A few drops will leave its peculiar and delightful fragrance upon the handkerchief for many hours.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE is equal to the best imported. It is put up in a neat and elegant style, and wins for itself a favorite place on the dressing-table. Its intrinsic merits really justify the high reputation in which it is held.—*Providence Journal.*

For sale by all druggists.

This Blustering Weather, with its searching winds and capricious changes, is a trying time for persons with weak lungs. Coughs and colds, the forerunners of consumption, are exceedingly prevalent, and the foundation of many a fatal case of inflammation of the lungs, bronchitis, pleurisy, &c., is now being laid. Yet, any of these diseases can be effectually and speedily cured, in their incipiency, by Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Why delay giving it a trial? It is sold everywhere.

The Proclamation.

Hurrah! hurrah! BROOKS' BOOTS and SHOES for ladies, gents and children, selling off cheap; a perfect rush for them. No. 378 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy is truly the wonder of the age. Cases of rheumatism that have baffled the skill of the first doctors of this City have been completely cured by a few doses, and it is as infallible as anything prepared by human hands can be. Sold by all druggists.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

3,500 Bricks per Hour with only two-horse power are made by the NATIONAL, which is a clay-tempering machine, and the bricks made by it WILL STAND THE TEST OF ALL WEATHER AND CLIMATES.

A. REQUA, Gen'l Agent, No. 130 Broadway, N. Y.

We would call attention to the follow-ing valuable property, to be sold at auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 17TH AND 18TH STS.—Two valuable lots near 6th-av.

Trusses without steel springs to chafe. Supporters for the abdomen, the uterus and the anus, of the most approved kinds. All elastic suspensory bandages, wholesale and retail, at DR. SHERWOOD'S, No. 345 Broadway.

The Patent Hard-Rubber Neck Tie and Butterfly, a most neat and convenient article for gentlemen's toilet, for sale by GOODYEAR I. R. G. MANUFACTURING CO., No. 205 Broadway.

Cheap Soap—Pyle's "O. K."—good for the Laundry, Bath or Toilet—becomes very hard, and unliable to waste. Sold by Grocers everywhere.

Dame's Pulmo-Bronchial Troches for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, &c. DAME & CO., No. 438 4th-av., or C. FOX, 81 Barclay-st.

Dr. Harrison's Peristaltic Lozenges are warranted a positive cure for costiveness, piles and dyspepsia. Sold by Hageman & Co., and Caswell & Mack.

Dr. John L. Kennedy, Office 35 Bond-st. Special attention given to chronic diseases, fevers, and diseases of the general system.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers.—GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Family Knitting Machines—Unequaled for plain and fancy knitting. No. 587 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sew-ing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 639 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Children having Worms should not require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS are a simple remedy, and will destroy worms without injury to the child.

Sold at 25 cents a box by most dealers in medicines.

Marvin's Patent Door Locks

FOR HOUSES AND STORES.

THEY CANNOT BE PICKED.
THEY HAVE NO SPRINGS.
KEY WEIGHS ONLY ONE-QUARTER OF AN OUNCE.
MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, New-York.
721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
Also, MARVIN'S Patent Fire and Burglar Safes.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.—From the Medical Director of the General Hospital, Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, March 8, 1863:

"Messrs. JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.—Use of your far-famed and most serviceable 'Troches' is being made in the hospital of which I have charge, and with very beneficial and decided results in allaying bronchial irritation." For coughs and colds the TROCHES give prompt relief.

Stoddard's Cholera Specific.

A sure preventive and cure for CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, SUMMER COMPLAINTS, PAINS in the STOMACH and BOWELS, &c.

STODDARD & BURTON, Proprietors,
Troy, N. Y.

Sold by all druggists.

Awnings.—Plain and fancy awnings for stores, offices, dwellings, &c.; bunting fl

FINANCIAL.

THE HOPE
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OFFICE NO. 92 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
ASSETS, MARCH 9, 1866	252,559 22
TOTAL LIABILITIES	26,850 00
LOSSES PAID IN 1865	201,588 14

This Company Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on terms as favorable as any other responsible Company.

ONLY FIRST-CLASS RISKS SOLICITED.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

HENRY M. TABER, JOSEPH FOULKE, STEPH. CAMBRELENG, FRED. SCHUCHARDT, THEODORE W. RILEY, JACOB REESE, JNO. W. MERSEREAU, D. LYDIG SUYDAM, WM. REMSEN, HENRY S. LEVERICH, THOS. P. CUMMINGS, ROBERT SCHELL, WM. H. TERRY, JAS. S. SANDFORD, STEPHEN HYATT, JOSEPH GRAFTON, L. B. WARD, JOSEPH BRITTON, AMOS ROBBINS,

JACOB REESE, President.
CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

THE CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$250,000 00
ASSETS, MARCH 1, 1866	281,831 06
LOSSES UNPAID	993 79

This Company continues to insure first-class risks against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS.

Hugh Laing, Bingham Townsend, Amos R. Eno, John Bronson, John Watson, Samuel Willetz, D. A. Cushman, Thomas Small, Orlando Smith, S. L. H. Ward, John Scott Boyd, A. S. Benson, George Griswold, D. Henry Haight, Geo. A. Townsend, Charles H. Swords, Robert M. Haire, J. Hemsley del Valle, Lawrence Tarnure, Henry S. Leverich, Jacob Van Wagenen, John N. Bogart, Preston H. Hodges, Walker Barnes, Noah D. Taft, Noah L. Hunt, HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Particular care and attention given to the purchase and sale of the following securities:

Adams Express stock.
United States Express stock.
Wells, Fargo & Co's stock.
National Express Co. stock.
National Bankers' Express stock.
Western Union Telegraph Stock.
United States Telegraph stock.
American Telegraph stock.
Russian American Telegraph stock.
Insulated Telegraph stock.
Bank, Insurance, City Railroad stocks, &c.
Petroleum and Mining stocks.
National, State, Town and County bonds.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
COUPONS COLLECTED.
REFERENCE.
American Exchange National Bank, New-York.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
STATE AID BONDS.
Interest at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM
IN GOLD,
Payable semi-annually,
Guaranteed and paid by the
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 100 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE ADOPTED and AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by an ENDOWMENT of $50,000 PER MILE, to be derived from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered, which renders them a VERY DESIRABLE ACTIVE and DESIEABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE.
BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.

REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

MANGAM & TALBOT, BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

MOWRY, KEYS & BEND, BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 5 NEW-ST.,

Give particular attention to purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold. Accounts of Banks, Bankers and Merchants received and interest allowed on daily balance.

A. C. MOWRY,
Late President Third National Bank, Cincinnati.
L. S. KEYS,
R. W. KEYES,
Of Keys & Brother, Cincinnati.
GEO. H. BEND,
Late of Henry Clews & Co.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX
TO
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
AND
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

issue circular letter of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

SAMUEL S. HARD, BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 65 EXCHANGE-PLACE, New-York.
Corner New-st.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, RAILROAD STOCKS, &c.,
Bought and sold on Commission.
Interest allowed on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

$30,000,000.
30 YEAR MEXICAN LOAN DUE 1885.

The Interest Coupons on Bonds of the above-named issue, due April 1, proximo, will be paid in Gold on presentation, on or after said date, at the Financial Agency of the Republic of Mexico.

JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.,
No. 57 Broadway, N. Y.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Oct. 3, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, laws of 1865, that the circulating notes of "THE MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," a banking association, located in said city, will be redeemed at par, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at the New-York State National Bank, in the City of Albany, and at the Merchants' National Bank in the City of New-York, in that city, for thirty years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of said bank, must be presented as aforesaid, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a lien upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

EDWARD HAND, Superintendent.
oc5-1awfmTh

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, SAVANNAH, GA., March 20, 1866.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ORDINance passed by the City Council, January 29, 1866, for the purpose of funding the Coupons of the City Bonds, which fall due previous to the first day of January, 1866, Bonds of the respective amounts of One Hundred, Three Hundred, and Five Hundred Dollars ($100, $300 and $500) have been prepared and are now ready to be issued at the office of the City Treasurer, in Savannah. These bonds have twenty years to run, bear seven per cent. interest, and the Coupons are payable semi-annually in the city of New-York. Those Bonds for which Coupons are funded before the first day of May, 1866, will bear interest from the first day of January last.

(Signed) R. J. ROBERSON,
City Treasurer.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., will make the exchange without charge.

APRIL 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE COON CREEK OIL, LUMBER AND MINING COMPANY. You are hereby notified and requested to attend the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of April, 1866, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for the reduction of the capital stock of this Company, $500,000 to $30,000.

TRUSTEES.
W. S. CARMAN, O. H. P. ARCHER,
J. C. MILLER, P. BURDICK,
WM. MACKELLAR, PEW IS,
J. WEIDENFELD.

A. RAMSEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 8th day of May next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock (noon) until 2 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th day of May next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BRUNSWICK CITY LAND COMPANY.—Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors this day adopted, notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the proprietors of the City of Brunswick will be held at the office of the Company, No. 17 Broad-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, April 10, at 3 P. M., for the consideration of important business.

A full meeting is earnestly requested.

The transfer books will be closed from April 7 to April 10, both days inclusive.

H. G. WHEELER, President.

NEW-YORK, April 3, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.,
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1866.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held, at this office, on TUESDAY, April 10, next, between the hours of 11 and 1 P. M. ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
ALL ISSUES OF
UNITED STATES STOCKS,
INCLUDING
6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1864.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1865.
5 PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.
7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES, 1ST, 2D AND 3D SERIES.
6 PER CENT. CURRENCY CERTIFICATES.

NEW-YORK STATE 7 PER CENT. BOUNTY LOAN.

ORDERS from BANKS and BANKERS, for the PURCHASE and SALE of Government Stocks executed ON FAVORABLE TERMS and with DISPATCH. Also for all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES OF 1864-65

BOUGHT and SOLD. VERMILYE & CO.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates, all issues of
UNITED STATES BONDS, SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.

Agents for the sale of the
UNITED STATES 20-YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS, issued in aid of the Central Pacific R. R.,
and of the
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS, bearing 7 PER CENT. interest in GOLD, GUARANTEED and PAID by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the

REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

H. CLEWS. WM. B. BEND. THEO. S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.)
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.

All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market rates.

DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.

Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DAILY BALANCES

which may be checked for without notice.

Collections made promptly on all points.

Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.

Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

LIPPMANN & ELLERY,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 Broad-st.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Particular attention to the Purchase and Sale of the following Securities:

EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH STOCKS.

American Express Co.	National Express Co.
Adams Express Co.	National Bankers' Ex. Co.
United States Express Co.	Western Union Tel. Co.
Wells, Fargo & Co.	American Telegraph Co.
Kinsley Express Co.	U. S. Telegraph Co.
Harnden Express Co.	Russian-American Tel. Co.
Southern Express Co.	Insulated Telegraph Co.
National Ex. and Trans. Co.	Merchants' Express.

CONNOR, BUNCE & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 48 BROAD-ST.,
Members of New-York Stock Exchange.

Particular attention to the purchase and sale of the following Express Stocks upon commission only: Adams, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., National, Kinsley, Harnden, National Bankers, Southern, Merchants, National Express and Transportation Company.

INSURANCE SCRIP FOR SALE.

$8,000 SUN MUTUAL.
$5,000 ATLANTIC MUTUAL.
$6,000 IRON MUTUAL.
$6,000 NEW-YORK MUTUAL.
$3,000 COMMERCIAL MUTUAL.
$5,000 ORIENT MUTUAL.

By WM. C. GILMAN,
Dealer in Insurance Scrip,
No. 46 Pine-st.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York on the morning of the first Monday in April, 1866:

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted		$10,898,893 60
Indebtedness of Directors	$73,000 00	
Overdrafts		7,461 63
Current expenses		36,307 42
Taxes paid		45,634 72
Due from banks		664,365 48
United States bonds		2,400,000 00
Cash on hand, viz.:		
Specie	69,297 14	
National Currency	14,540 00	
Legal tenders	4,046,445 00	
Checks in exchange, &c.	2,282,743 76	
		6,462,925 90
Total		$20,342,438 56

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$3,000,000 00
Surplus fund and profits	552,772 12
Circulation	1,954,455 00
Deposits:	
Individual	$7,485,036 35
United States	60,314 44
Banks	7,615,914 41
	15,153,265 43
Dividends unpaid	1,945 00
Total	$20,342,438 56

HENRY A SMYTHE, President.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this third day of April, 1866. CHAS. BOSTWICK, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE PITHOLE CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY, 27 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1866.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THE FOLLOWING to be an extract from the by-laws of the Pithole Creek Petroleum Company:

"ART. I. SEC. I. All meetings of Stockholders shall be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, and the annual meeting for the election of Trustees shall be held the fourth Wednesday of May in each year, at 12 o'clock, noon, and the polls shall be kept open one hour, and from any cause an election shall not be held on the day above designated, it may be held on any subsequent day to be fixed by the Board of Trustees."

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pithole Creek Petroleum Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 70 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 23d day of May, 1866. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 13th to the 23d May, inclusive.

By order. CHAS. B. BOSTWICK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN OIL AND MINING COMPANY, No. 22 William-st., New-York.—To the Stockholders of the American Oil Mining Company: Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company is hereby called, to be held at the office of said Company, No. 22 William-st., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, at which meeting it will be proposed to diminish the capital stock of said Company from $1,000,000 to $150,000. JOHN BLOODGOOD, JAMES H. STEBBINS, AUGUSTUS SOHELL, BENJAMIN NATHAN, a majority of the Trustees.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 10, 1866.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the NEW-YORK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO will be held at the office of said Company, No. 79 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving a statement of the affairs of said Company, and providing the means of liquidating its present indebtedness.

The transfer books will be closed from the 31st inst. to the 10th April inclusive. By order of the Board.

JOHN H. ROLSTON, Secretary, No. 80 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, March 27, 1866.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Trustees, under the first mortgage of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, of the interest of a majority of the holders of the bonds issued under said mortgages, having commenced proceedings for the foreclosure of said mortgages, notice is hereby given to the parties who have not yet deposited their bonds and stock, to deposit the same without delay with the Union Trust Company, of this City, in order that they may participate in the arrangement for the sale of said road and franchises.

GEO. T. STANTON, Jr.,
JOHN ELLIOTT,
BLAKELY WILSON, } Committee.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1866.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and Inspectors of the next election, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 10, 1866, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board.
JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 37 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1866.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, due April 1 will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 37 William-st., New-York, on and after that date.

AMOS TENNEY, Secretary.

No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, April 6, 1866.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating the following certificates of the Pit Hole Creek Petroleum Company, (transfer of which have been stopped.) viz.: Nos. 1,556, 1,563, 1,563 and 1,564, one hundred shares each, in name of D. G. Scofield & Co., the same having been fraudulently obtained.

EWELL & CLARKE.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest due on the mortgage bonds of this Company, April 1, 1866, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 2d, at the office of the Company, or at the National Bank of the Republic, corner of Wall-st. and Broadway. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL election for Directors and Inspectors of Election of the Lacy Farm Oil Company, will be held at their office, No. 1 New-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, April 11. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

$10,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage, on property located a short distance from the City, worth $20,000. Address C. HOUSE, Station D, New-York.

$75,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, in sums to suit, on first-class property in the City, in different amounts. Apply to JOHN T. IRVING, No. 24 Pine-st., third floor.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK Stock Exchange wishes to make an arrangement with some first-class house to represent them in the Board. Address Box 2,480 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—TO LOAN ABOUT 1ST OF MAY, $4,000 on bond and mortgage on house and lot in Brooklyn, worth double the amount. Address G. H., Box No. 2,480 Post-office, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

THE GLOBE
FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y,
Office, corner Greenwich and Fulton sts., Ocean Bank Building.

Cash Capital	$200,000
Assets, April 2, 1866, over,	240,000
Losses unpaid	1,860

This Company continues to insure against loss and damage by fire at equitable rates.

LEONARD KIRBY, President.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.
EDGAR B. HOLLEY, Surveyor.

HENRY A. BOSTWICK,
No. 19 NEW-ST.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD,
RAILWAY AND PETROLEUM STOCKS,
DEALT IN ON COMMISSION.

OFFICE OF THE BLOCK-HOUSE MINING COMPANY OF CAPE BRETON, NOVA SCOTIA,
No. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 3, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of seven Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock, M.

The polls will be open from 1 to 3 o'clock, P. M.

R. KELER, Jr., Secretary.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONdition of the EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK in the City and State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of April, 1866:

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted		$858,287 75
Suspended debt		
Indebtedness of Directors	76,000 00	$564,326 75
Overdrafts		
Banking-house	50,000 00	
Other real estate		
Furniture and fixtures	1,300 00	51,300 00
Current expenses	4,450 00	
Taxes paid		4,450 00
Premiums		
Remittances and other cash items		132,5[illegible] 92
Due from the following National Banks: Schedule A		20,560 95
Due from other banks and bankers, as follows: State Bank New-Brunswick		56 20
United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulation		240,000 00
United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure deposits		10,000 00
United States bonds on hand and at Albany Bank Department		15,000 00
Other United States securities, 7-30s, deposited for United States deposits		65,000 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of State Banks	394 00	53,388 00
Specie		3,965 00
Other lawful moneys, viz.:		
Legal tender notes	$87,600 00	
Compound interest notes	134,590 00	222,190 00
New-York State stocks at New-York Bank Department		11,500 00
Total		$1,363,571 75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$350,000 00
Surplus fund	1,400 00
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	
Less amount on hand	
Amount outstanding	272,250 00
Individual deposits	627,851 49
United States deposits	59,010 25
Dividends unpaid	1,434 00
Due National Banks	11 15
Due to other banks and bankers, as follows: New-York Savings Bank	3,000 00
State bank circulation outstanding	17,900 00
Discount	4,268 24
Exchanges	
Interest	3,846 15
Profits and loss	13,595 17
Total	$1,363,571 75

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, WM. B. CARMAN, Cashier of the East River National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. CARMAN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 3d day of April, 1866. JOHN VAN ORDEN,
Notary Public,
for the City and County of New-York.

United States Internal Revenue Stamp canceled.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONdition of the EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday in April, 1866.

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted		$488,735 98
Indebtedness of directors	33,000 00	
Banking-house		50,000 00
Current expenses	4,585 13	
Taxes paid	3,769 34	10,354 37
Premiums		16,500 00
Remittances and other cash items		9,466 05
Due from National Banks		12,839 53
United States Bonds to secure circulation		280,000 00
United States Bonds to secure deposits		75,000 00
Other United States securities		900 00
Circulating notes of other National Banks	3,275 00	
Notes and checks of State and National Banks in Exchange	33,746 47	37,021 47
Specie		5,062 57
Legal tenders		217,634 00
Total		$1,205,282 96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$280,000 00
Surplus fund	25,000 00
Individual deposits	884,421 53
United States deposits	28,712 00
Circulation	280,000 00
Dividends unpaid	325 00
Due to National Banks	29,668 31
Discounts	8,196 14
Interest	717 93
Profits and loss	640 83
Total	$1,205,282 96

State of New-York, County of New-York: I, CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier of the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3d day of April, 1866. C. W. KENNY, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONdition of the PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday in April, 1866:

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted		$1,133,702 99
Indebtedness of directors	$10,396	
Banking-house		40,000 00
Current expenses		4,000 00
Taxes paid		395 25
Remittances and other cash items		61,675 27
Due from National banks		11,988 54
United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes		150,000 00
United States bonds on hand		140,000 00
Other United States securities		184,700 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National banks		114,329 80
Cash on hand in circulating notes of State banks		3,835 00
Specie		23,054 35
Other lawful moneys, viz.:		
Legal tender notes		861,736 00
Compound interest notes		
Total		$2,459,184 48

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$422,700 00
Surplus fund	222,602 30
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	74,994 00
Less amount on hand	1,709,811 50
Amount outstanding	2,802 50
Individual deposits	1,706,994 00
Dividends unpaid	14,747 00
Due National Banks	7,505 50
State bank circulation outstanding	2,223 55
Discount	1,609 99
Interest	
Profit and loss	
Total	$2,459,184 48

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: ROBERT BUCK, of the Pacific National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 3d day of April, 1866. EDWARD J. HALL, Notary Public, No. 470 Broadway, New-York City.

Internal Revenue stamp canceled.

LOST OR BURNED—ON THE NIGHT OF THE 15th of March, in the 5th Broadway, occupied by Dr. Von Eisenberg, Certificate No. 867, for one thousand (1,000) shares of the Keystone Silver Mining Company of New-York, issued to and standing in the name of David Bush; also four (4) Certificates for one hundred (100) shares each, and one Certificate for fifty (50) shares, all of which are in the same Company, issued to and standing in the name of G. Bunsen, and six (6) Certificates, Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, 32 and 34, for one hundred (100) shares each, of the Vedder Silver Mining Company of New-York, issued to and standing in the name of W. J. Toombs—the aggregate amount being about one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.) The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating for the same, as transfer has been stopped and the companies applied for a new issue. $100 reward will be given to any one who will bring the same to Dr. VON EISENBERG, No. 216 Broadway. J. E VON EISENBERG, M. D.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1866.

OUR CHECK, NO. 43,796, OF THIS DATE, upon the Bank of New-York for $5,000 gold, order ourselves, has been fraudulently obtained from us. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, payment having been stopped.

DUPEE, KRETZ & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-York Chess Club will be held at their room, in the University, on THURSDAY, April 5, 1866, at 8 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE C. HICKS, Secretary.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—ARTIFICIAL HUMAN Eyes made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH & P. GOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Roissenau, of Paris,) No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

LIST OF SEAMEN WHO HAVE DIED in the New-York Hospital from Jan. 1 to March 31, 1866:

Name.	Age.	Birthplace.	Date of Death.
August Jones	23	Germany	Jan. 6
John McIntyre	30	Ireland	Jan. 9
John Walker	25	New-York	Jan. 12
George Wilson	27	Italy	Jan. 23
Arthur Trainor	23	England	Feb. 6
William Rouser	25	New-York	Feb. 8
Julian De Chez	21	France	Feb. 8
Michael Smith	30	Ireland	Feb. 9
John Murphy	31	Ireland	Feb. 10
Charles Dennis	25	New-York	Feb. 11
C. Smith	38	Germany	Feb. 14
Samuel Silvagen	48	New-Jersey	Feb. 15
Thomas Sullivan	32	Ireland	Feb. 18
August Ladke	23	Prussia	Feb. 18
William Christiansen	19	Denmark	Feb. 20
John Callen	21	England	Feb. 24
George Redmond	23	Germany	Feb. 26
James Mackay	33	New-York	Feb. 28
Charles Lamus	21	England	March 8
William Hall	36	New-York	March 20
Charles Johnson	43	Denmark	March 31

D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an Process of Mesne Diligence and Sequestration has been raised and executed in the Sheriff Court-house of the City of Edinburgh, on the 19th day of March, 1866, at the instance of ROBERT BLAIKIE, Farmer and Carrier of Durham Village, Ormiston, in the County of Haddington, and Province of Canada, against JAMES BLAIKIE GIBSON, Tanner and Currier, late of Durham Village aforesaid, and now of the Township of Franklin, in said District of Beauharnois, the surviving children of the marriage between the deceased George Gibson, formerly of Falkirk, in Stirlingshire, in Scotland, thereafter Tanner and Currier of Durham Village aforesaid; and the said deceased Mrs. Eliza Blaikie or Gibson, sister of the said deceased George Blaikie, and Andrew Herbertson, Builder in Galashields, their Attorney; and also against Elizabeth Vianconi, as Tutor or Administrator-in-Law for his said children; and likewise against Martha Lampfier, residing in Scriba, Oswego County, New-York, or elsewhere in the United States, and James Lampfier, otherwise called Simons, (which name he is understood to have assumed,) now or lately of Company E, 184th New-York Volunteers, serving with the army of the United States, the children of the marriage between the said Rinaldo Lampher, sometime residing in Oswego County aforesaid, and the also deceased Barbara Gibson or Lampfier, daughter of the said George Gibson and Mrs. Lilias Blaikie or Gibson,—and the Curators Ad Litem or curators of such of the said parties as may be minors, if they any have; which summons concludes that it should be found and declared that the said trustees are only liable in one and single payment of the sum of £623 10s. and interest, being the balance of the sum of £1,250 sterling, which was bequeathed by the said deceased Christian Blaikie, to the Trustees, for the purpose of paying to his sister, the said Mrs. Lilias Blaikie or Gibson, the free yearly interest or produce during her life, and at her death, of dividing the said capital sum equally amongst her children, the fiars share alike, and that to such of the said defenders or others who may be found to have best right thereto; and which Summons further concludes, that the above named persons, and all others pleading right to the said sum, ought to produce their respective rights and dispute their preferences thereto; which Process is at present in dependence before Lord Ormidale, ordinary, and the First Division of the Court of Session in Scotland, and the following Interlocutor has been pronounced by his Lordship thereon:—6th March, 1866.—The Lord Ordinary, on the motion of the Real Raisers, appoints intimation of the dependence of this Process to be made by advertisement twice in each of the following newspapers, viz.: the New-York Times, the New-York Tribune, and the Scottish American Journal, all published at New-York; and also by letter addressed to such of the parties defenders called in the Summons, and who have not already lodged claims, whose addresses are known to the Real Raisers, and that by the first Sederunt-day in May next (12th May, 1866;) and of new appoints the Claimants to lodge their Condescendences and Claims by the said first Sederunt-day. (signed) R. M. ANDERSON, L. D. And which intimation is hereby made. MORTON, WHITEHEAD & GREIG, W. S., No. 11 Queen-st., Edinburgh, Agents for the Real Raisers, the Trustees of the deceased George Blaikie. EDINBURGH, 10th March, 1866.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—E. BURTIS BRAINERD, Plaintiff, against Jesse A. Heydrick, Elizabeth Heydrick, —— Heydrick, Charles H. Heydrick, his wife; Henry W. Heydrick, Ann Heydrick, his wife, Henry W. Mosher, William A. Fowler, Charles V. Culver, William F. Drake, Albert A. Drake, The Oil City Bank, Henry G. Nichols, Charles W. Miller, and Barnet Johnson, defendants.—Summons for relief—Complaint not served. To the defendants Jesse A. Heydrick, Elizabeth Heydrick, Charles H. Heydrick, Charles H. Heydrick, and Ann Heydrick, his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, number forty-one Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Feb. 28, 1866.

BRAINARD, RICE & BURNETT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 41 Wall-st., New-York.

[U. S. Int. Rev. stamp, 50 cents, canceled.]

mh15-law-6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—E. BURTIS BRAINERD, Plaintiff, against Jesse A. Heydrick, Elizabeth Heydrick, —— Heydrick, Charles H. Heydrick, his wife; Henry W. Heydrick, Ann Heydrick, his wife, Henry W. Mosher, William A. Fowler, Charles V. Culver, William F. Drake, Albert A. Drake, The Oil City Bank, Henry G. Nichols, Charles W. Miller, and Barnet Johnson, defendants.—Summons for relief—Complaint not served. To the defendants Jesse A. Heydrick, Elizabeth Heydrick, Charles H. Heydrick, Charles H. Heydrick, and Ann Heydrick, his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, number forty-one Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Feb. 28, 1866.

BRAINARD, RICE & BURNETT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 41 Wall-st., New-York.

[U. S. Int. Rev. Stamp, 50 cents, canceled.]

mh15-law-6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—DANIEL C. SILLECK, as administrator, &c., of Adelia Silleck, deceased, and Sumuna Silleck, plaintiffs, against Jesse A. Heydrick, Elizabeth Heydrick, —— Heydrick, Charles H. Heydrick and Ann Heydrick, his wife, Henry W. Mosher, William A. Fowler, Charles V. Culver, William F. Drake, Albert A. Drake, The Oil City Bank, Henry G. Nichols, Charles W. Miller and Barnet Johnson, defendants.—Summons for relief—complaint not served.—To the defendants. Jesse A. Heydrick, Elizabeth Heydrick, —— Heydrick, Charles H. Heydrick, and Ann Heydrick, his wife: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number forty-one Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.

CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 11.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 18.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 25.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 2.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 9.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY: TRIPOLI, April 11; HECLA, April 18; OLYMPUS, April 25. These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers. Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

ARAGO.....HENRI A. GADESDEN.....March 17, 1866.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....April 14, 1866.
ARAGO.....HENRI A. GADESDEN.....May 12, 1866.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....June 9, 1866.
ARAGO.....HENRI A. GADESDEN.....July 7, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin.....$132 50 | Second cabin.....$80 00

Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information, apply to

JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

WASHINGTON.....SUMONT.....SATURDAY, April 7
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, April 21
NAPOLEON III.....BOCANDI.....SATURDAY, May 5
LAFAYETTE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, May 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to

GEO. MACKENDALE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 9 Broadway.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON FOR BREST and HAVRE, will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, 7th of April, at 12 o'clock.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.

The new steamer PEREIRE will leave on the 21st of April.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

New line of first-class side-wheel steamers between NEW-YORK AND BREMEN VIA COWES, with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all grades, carrying the U. S. Mail. Steamer ARAGO, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAY:

Atlantic, 3,000 tons, CHAS. HOYER, Comm.....12th April.
Baltic, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power.....26th April.
Western Metropolis, 2,600 tons, 1,600 horse power.....10th May.
Atlantic, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power.....24th May.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

Rates of passage, payable in gold, or its equivalent: First cabin, $125; second cabin, $82 50; steerage, $37 50.

For freight and passage apply to

RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 2 Bowling-green-st.

For subscription to the stock of this Company, offering a very remunerative investment, apply to

T. PEARCE, Secretary,
Office of the North Am. Lloyd, No. 45 Bowling-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited).

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,902	Thomson.
ENGLAND	3,456	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,696	Hall.
VIRGINIA	2,878	Frowse.
HELVETIA	2,325	Ogilvie.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, April 7
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, April 14
ENGLAND.....SATURDAY, April 21
VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, April 28

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.

Cabin passage, $80; Steerage, $50—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed, are signed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway.

J. D. KAAK, Acting Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....April 7
CITY OF COKE.....WEDNESDAY.....April 11
CITY OF PARIS (new).....SATURDAY.....April 14
CITY OF DUBLIN.....WEDNESDAY.....April 17

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin.....$120 | Steerage.....$35
First Cabin to London.....125 | Steerage to London.....40
First Cabin to Paris.....130 | Steerage to Paris.....50

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $30.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $46. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Sidewheel Steamship MORRO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 11, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—The favorite steamship EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on April 18.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO,

CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS, PARA, FERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA EVERY TRIP.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch regularly, on the 28th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River, one of their new first-class steamships.

THE
NORTH AMERICA,
TIMMERMAN, Commander,
WILL LEAVE
ON SATURDAY, 28TH OF APRIL.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each steamship. All letters must pass through the Post-office.

Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.

For freight or passage apply to

THOMAS ASCENCIO & CO., No. 17 Broadway.

FOR MICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

Freight at printed tariff rates.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.

Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
NIAGARA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway.

Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The superior steamship
J. LIMEBURNER, Master,
on SATURDAY, April 7, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st.

IS NOW RECEIVING FREIGHT,

and will be dispatched as above by the COASTWISE COMPANY, who are prepared to give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING and PASSAGE TICKETS VIA NEW-ORLEANS BY ALL STEAM

For Mobile, Ala.,
For Pensacola, Fla.,
For Apalachicola, Fla.,
For St. Mark's, Fla.,
and Mississippi and Ohio River Ports.
Memphis,
St. Louis,
and intermediate places.
For Galveston,
For Indianola,
For Port Lavaca,
For Texas,
Cairo,
Louisville,

FREE OF ANY FORWARDING CHARGES.

For passage or freight, apply at No. 197 West-st., corner of Warren-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND, No. 94 Wall-st. D. N. CARRINGTON.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
BLACK STAR LINE.

The fast-sailing steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. C. RYDER, will leave Pier No. 40 North River, on SATURDAY, April 7, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to

R. LOWDEN, Ag't, No. 54 Wall-st.

Bills lading signed at the office, No. 98 West-st., corner of Cedar.

GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. F. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, April 7. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to R. R. CROMWELL, No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA will leave on SATURDAY, April 7, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to

J. FONTAINE SALNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding day), for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

MARCH.

31st. ARIZONA, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.

APRIL.

11th. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with CONSTITUTION.

21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

Passage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage or tickets or further information, apply at the company's office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE
TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA,
On the 20th of every month.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Class, $200; Second Class, $125;
Third Class, $60.
IN CURRENCY.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

The Central American Transit Company having placed a fine new steamboat on LAKE NICARAGUA, thereby insuring

PROMPT AND RELIABLE TRANSIT,

will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SAN JUAN DEL SUR,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On APRIL 20, at NOON.

From Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply early, by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS.

Having concluded arrangements with the PACIFIC STEAMSHIP NAVIGATION COMPANY and the CENTRAL AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, we are now prepared to receive and forward WITH DISPATCH all kinds of goods, to and from points on the SOUTH PACIFIC and CENTRAL COAST, via PANAMA and THROUGH BILL OF LADING at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

For further particulars, classification of goods and rates, apply at our office, No. 54 Broadway.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer COSTA RICA will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 11, at 12 noon.

Freight received up to the day of sailing.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 54 Broadway,
Sole freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FIRST CABIN PASSAGE, TWENTY DOLLARS,

TO

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EVERY SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 13, NORTH RIVER, in connection with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.

Passage tickets issued through to Augusta, Macon, Thomasville, Albany, Brunswick, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and St. Augustine.

The fast and favorite sidewheel steamship
SAN SALVADOR,
J. LOUDENSLAGER, Commander,

Will sail for Savannah direct from Pier No. 13, North River, foot of Cedar-street, on SATURDAY, April 7, promptly at 3 o'clock P. M.

Freight received daily and handled carefully.

Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Agent at Savannah, E. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH, Ga.,

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON.....Capt. J. E. SAYER.
GEN. BARNES.....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

The favorite side-wheel steamship
GENERAL BARNES,
will leave on SATURDAY, April 7, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 1 North River, connecting with all the railroads in Georgia and Florida steamers.

All the connections to and beyond Augusta now complete. Through rates given to the interior of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 141 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah,
WILDER & FULLERTON.

Goods to be forwarded by railroad should be marked care of "C. H. R. agent."

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA,
MURRAY'S LINE—THURSDAYS.
Connecting with all railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
LEO.....DEARBORN, Commander.
VIRGO.....BURNETT, Commander.
The favorite fast sailing steamship
LEO
will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., THURSDAY, April 5, at 5 P. M.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.

OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent in Savannah.
State rooms secured at the Fifth-avenue Hotel Telegraph Office.

FOR SAVANNAH.
PIONEER LINE.
Cabin passage.....$20
EVERY THURSDAY.

Landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.

The new and first-class steamship
PERIT, Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
will leave Pier No. 4 N. R. at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, April 5.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to

LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah,
HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY B. SOUDER.....Capt. B. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA.....Capt. C. P. MACKENZIE.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 2 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER
will sail on THURSDAY, April 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

The MONEKA will follow on THURSDAY, March 29.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
REGULAR LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.

The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship,
QUAKER CITY, Wm. H. WEST, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 1 North River, foot of Wall-st., on SATURDAY, April 7. Intermediate vessels will be dispatched as occasion may require. Sailing promptly at 3 P. M. from Pier No 1 East River, foot of Wall-st.

For freight or passage apply to

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

A new and handsome side-wheel steamer now connects between Charleston, Savannah and the Florida ports.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class and reliable steamship,
STARLIGHT, FEDRICK, Master,
Is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on THURSDAY, 5th April, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River.

For balance of freight or passage apply to

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

Agent in Wilmington, Mr. HORACE M. BARRY, who will forward goods for the interior free of charge.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class and reliable Steamship STARLIGHT, FEDRICK master, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on THURSDAY, April 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier 14 East River. Freight received up to 2 P. M. For balance of freight or passage apply to

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

Agent in Wilmington Mr. HORACE M. BARRY, who will forward goods for the interior free of charge.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP LINE FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

C. W. LORD.....GEO. W. WARD, Commander.
CUMBERLAND.....J. JOHNSTONE, Commander.

The A 1 steamship CUMBERLAND is now receiving freight and will sail SATURDAY, April 7, at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Agents at Wilmington, WORTH & DANIEL.

For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 77 South-st.; or to C. GOODSPEED, No. 46 West-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank—The steamer METEA, Capt. WM. P. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, April 3,	9 A.M.	Wed'day, Ap'l 4,	9½ A.M.
Friday,	6, 10 A.M.	Friday,	6, 10 A.M.
Saturday,	7, 11 A.M.	Monday,	9, 12 M.
Tuesday,	10, 2 P.M.	Wednesday,	11, 2 P.M.
Thursday,	12, 3 P.M.	Friday,	13, 3½ P.M.
Saturday,	14, 3½ P.M.	Monday,	16, 7½ A.M.
Tuesday,	17, 9 A.M.	Wednesday,	18, 9 A.M.
Thursday,	19, 10½ A.M.	Friday,	20, 10 A.M.
Saturday,	21, 11 A.M.	Monday,	23, 1 P.M.
Tuesday,	24, 3 P.M.	Wednesday,	25, 3 P.M.
Thursday,	26, 3 P.M.	Friday,	27, 3½ P.M.
Saturday,	28, 3½ P.M.	Monday,	30, 7 A.M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

LUMBER.

WELLS & BONTECOU,
OLD FIRM—BAKER, WELLS & CO.,
LUMBER DEALERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ESTABLISHED 1839.

YARDS.—On West-st., between Houston and King and Houston and Clarkson sts., and Nos. 572 and 574 Washington-st.

STEAM MILL,
WASHINGTON-ST., corner of CLARKSON.

YARD OFFICE, No. 344 WEST-ST.

DOWN-TOWN OFFICE, No. 47 SOUTH-ST.

The particular attention of SHIPPERS and COUNTRY DEALERS is invited to our large first-class and well-assorted STOCK of LUMBER, including SCANTLING, SHINGLES, YELLOW PINE FLOORING, STEP PLANK, &c., &c.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY, BETWEEN STEWART'S and 33d-st., in a 5th-av. stage, a lady's brown morocco portmonnaie, containing about $37, a Lincoln medal, and some lady's cards. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 31 West 33d-st.

RAILROADS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON,
AVOIDING FORT JUDITH.

STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS.

PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. B. BEATON,

On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;

COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,

On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 36 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. Tickets secured at the office, Pier No. 36, N. R., or on board the boat, No. 19 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 6 P. M.

M. E. SIMONS, Agent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 1, 1865, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains.

11 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with through trains for Albany and Troy.

3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with night trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached, and at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Saratoga and Rutland and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and suspension bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. Thro' trains runs on Sunday.

10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—6 and 10 A. M., 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Leave Perth Amboy—7:30, 9:30 A. M., 12 M., 4:00, 6:15 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:15, 9:45 A. M., 12:15, 4:30, 6:36 P. M.

Leave New-York—1:00, 10:30 A. M., 3:00, 4:30, 6:30 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:15, 11:30 A. M., 3:25, 5:45, 7:45 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT at foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

Express Mail—Day Express, Buffalo, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Great Western Railways, and at Salamanca with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Night Express for Binghamton, Elmira, Corning, Hornellsville and Dunkirk, and Way Trains daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

6:00 P. M.—Express for Goshen, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Great Western Railways, and at Salamanca with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH L. CLEGHORN, General Superintendent.
WM. K. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Piermont, Orly Co., as follows: at 9:15 A. M.—Express Mail, for Suffern, Goshen, &c. 12:15 P. M.—Through to Monroe. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

M. DESOMBEAUX' PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppages or irregularities from whatever cause, however safe, healthy and certain, and free as pleasant, being an agreeable purgative, they are universally preferred to all other remedies. The only reliable remedy in existence. They never fail. Explicit directions accompany each box. Price $5. Sold at the Exchange. The only reliable remedy in existence. They never fail. Explicit directions accompany each box. Price $5. Sold at the Exchange. Sold by DRUGGISTS generally. Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, M. DESOMBEAUX, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for several of foreign remedies. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelopes.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S cautious and improved treatment. Consultation free, personally or by letter. Remedies sent by Dr. KENNEDY, 200 No. 20 Bond-st., New-York, who gets his wealth by mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Vienna, has discovered two of the most certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character, in 20 years' practice he has cured more cases than any physician in the world. Dr. K. does not, like others consulted, "feel and guess" you in ten times and at ten times your expense, but tells you in one visit all you will have to take, and what it will cost you. He will guarantee a perfect cure in the most complicated cases. Remittances of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Dr. KENNEDY'S treatment for Involuntary Emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from imprudence, self-abuse, &c., will find it to their advantage to call at once. By an experience of 20 years, he can warrant

WASHINGTON NEWS.

(Continued from First Page.)

even to confer the right of suffrage. I have not thought so because I have never thought suffrage any more necessary to the liberty of a freedman, than of a non-voting white, whether child or female. But his liberty under the Constitution he is entitled to and whatever is necessary to secure it to him; he is entitled to have; be it the ballot or the bayonet. If the bill now before us, and which goes no further than to secure civil rights to the freedmen, cannot be passed, than the Constitutional Amendment declaring freedom to all inhabitants of the land is a cheat and a delusion. I cannot better conclude what I have to say than in the language of Mr. JOHNSON, on the occasion of the veto of the Homestead bill, when, after stating that the fact that the President was inconsistent, and had changed his opinion with reference to a great measure and a great principle, is the reason why a Senator or Representative who had acted understandingly should change his opinion, he said: I hope the Senate and House of Representatives who have sanctioned this bill by more than a two-third majority will, according to the Constitution, exercise their privilege and power, and let the bill become a law of the land according to the high behest of the American people.

Further consideration of the subject was postponed till to-morrow, on motion of Mr. JOHNSON, who desires to address the Senate on it.

THE JUDICIARY.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS, the Senate took up the bill to reorganize the Judiciary of the United States.

Mr. HOWARD offered an amendment providing that the Clerks of the Courts of Appeals should not be akin to such Presiding Judge within the fourth degree of consanguinity.

The amendment was then lost. Yeas 9, nays 19.

Mr. HENDERSON offered an amendment giving the appointment of the Clerk to the "Court" instead of to the "Presiding Judge." Lost. After discussion the bill was placed upon its third reading and passed. Yeas 24, nays 6.

The bill was presented in full in the report of Monday's proceedings. It now goes to the House.

The Senate, at 4:40 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House proceeded, as the first business in order in the morning hour, to the call of committees for reports, beginning with the Committee on Naval Affairs.

NAVY RELIEF BILLS.

Under this call, Mr. DARLING, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to allow to CORNELIUS B. GOLD, late Acting Assistant Paymaster of the United States Navy, credit in his account for clothing stolen while under his charge at Mobile in 1865.

After some discussion the bill was amended and passed.

Mr. PRESTON, from the same Committee, reported the bill for the relief of HIRAM PAULDING, Rear-Admiral of United States Navy, which was yesterday recommitted.

The bill as reported to-day omitted the words technically making an appropriation, and simply directed the proper officer to audit and settle his accounts, which by the uniform ruling of the House does not bring a bill within the rule requiring bills making appropriations to be first considered in Committee of the Whole.

After considerable debate as to the propriety of allowing a naval officer for his expenses in entertaining guests on board his vessel, the bill was, on motion of Mr. ROSS, laid on the table.

Mr. GRINNELL, from the same Committee, reported back the Senate bill releasing J. R. RITTENHOUSE, Fleet Paymaster of the Pacific Squadron, from liability for $12,000 of the public money stolen from him in Panama in October, 1865.

After considerable debate, the bill was passed by a vote of yeas 68; nays 40.

DODGE VS. BROOKS.

The morning hour having expired, the House resumed consideration of the contested election case of HORACE BROOKS against DODGE, from the Eighth Congressional District of New-York.

Mr. MARSHALL resumed and completed his argument in support of Mr. BROOKS' right to the seat.

At the conclusion of Mr. MARSHALL'S remarks, no other member seeking the floor, the Speaker announced that the question was on the resolution offered by the chairman of the Committee declaring Mr. DODGE not entitled to a seat in the House.

Many members being at the time absent from their seats, on motion of Mr. MORRILL, there was a call of the House, which brought in the members who were in the Senate Chamber and in the Committee Rooms, and 128 answered to their names.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to amend the substitute offered by the minority by inserting in lieu of it that the testimony taken as to Mr. BROOKS be recommitted to the Committee on Elections, with instructions to report especially the facts as to the custom under the laws of New-York of appointing inspectors of the registry of electors not from persons residing in the election district; also the facts respecting the verification by Mr. BROOKS of the votes given for him in the Fifteenth District of the Eighteenth Ward, with power to send for persons and papers, &c.

Mr. SPALDING gave notice that he would offer as a substitute for the resolution reported by the Committee, a resolution declaring that neither the sitting member nor the contestant were duly elected, and that the seat for the Eighth District of New-York is vacant.

Mr. SCHENCK remarked that the same object would be reached by voting "aye" on the resolution that Mr. BROOKS was not duly elected, and by voting "no" on the resolution that Mr. DODGE was.

Mr. GARFIELD spoke in support of this amendment. After carefully reading both reports, he was unwilling to vote either way, and he wanted more light thrown on the subject. He called attention to the fact that the Committee entirely ignored one election precinct, in which it was asserted by the sitting member that fraudulent votes had been cast for the contestant, and they did not make any examination into it, nor any remarks about it. It seemed that the election was in the hands of the party favoring the election of the contestant; and yet it was proposed to unseat the sitting member on the allegation that the managing party was defrauded. That was remarkable.

Mr. ELDRIDGE spoke in support of Mr. BROOKS' right to his seat. He said there was no question about the fact that the Eighth Congressional District of New-York was a Democratic district—he feared Copperhead say so. There was no proof in this case bringing home to Mr. BROOKS any fraud or corruption. It was not shown that he used any money to carry the election, or that he had any knowledge of a participation in any fraud. His skirts were clear of any imputation of fraud or other corrupt practice. But on the other hand it was proved that the contestant did use money and did pay to BARR, the Tammany Hall candidate, $2,000 to run against BROOKS. This point having been called in question, Mr. FARNSWORTH read from the testimony of DODGE, LEGRAND, CANNON and ELLISON and COWDIN, to show that this sum was paid for that purpose, and that the bargain with BARR was made on a Sunday.

Mr. SHELLABARGER obtained the floor, and the Brooks case went over till to-morrow.

THE SMITHSONIAN LIBRARY.

On motion of Mr. HAYES, the Senate bill to provide for the transfer of the custody of the Smithsonian Library to the Library of Congress, was taken from the Speaker's table, considered and passed.

THE IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

On motion of Mr. HOGAN, the Senate bill, a grant of lands in alternate sections, to aid in the construction and extension of the Iron Mountain Railroad from Pilot Knob, in the State of Missouri, to Helena in Arkansas was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

On motion of Mr. TROWBRIDGE, leave was given to report back from the Committee on Commerce, the Senate bill to establish the Collection District of Port Huron and the Collection District of Michigan, and to extend the District of Puget's Sound.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, proposed an amendment to strike out the second section of the bill, and insert in lieu of it: "That the Territories of Montana and Idaho be and the same are hereby erected into a new Collection District, to be called the District of Montana and Idaho, and that a collector at Lake Huron be appointed to reside at a point to be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury." Also to add the following as a new section:

The Collection District of Penobscot, in the State of Maine, shall hereafter be called the District of Castine.

The amendments were agreed to, and the bill, as amended, passed. The title was amended so as to read, "An Act to establish the Collection District of Port Huron, the Collection District of Michigan, the Collection District of Montana and Idaho, and to change the name of the Collection District of Penobscot."

PETITION.

Mr. CONKLING presented the petition of citizens of Bridgewater, N. Y., praying for protection to American wool. Which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. DONNELLY presented the petitions of citizens of the State of Minnesota, in favor of an increase of the National banking capital in said State; also in favor of action by Congress for the better regulation of insurance Companies in the United States.

Mr. O'NEILL presented a memorial of the Presidents of saving fund societies of Philadelphia, asking that those institutions having no capital stock, and whose business is confined to deposits and loaning the same for the benefit of depositors only, may be relieved from the tax on deposits and the tax on interest paid depositors. This was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

SETTLEMENT OF THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, the Senate bill to facilitate the settlement of the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States, and to secure certain moneys to the people of the United States or to persons to whom they are due and who are entitled to receive the same, was taken from the speaker's table, read twice, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

THE ALABAMA STATE TAX.

The Speaker presented a message this day received from the President of the United States, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated March 22, together with a letter addressed by him to the Governor of Alabama, in reference to the payment by the State of the direct tax.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and then, at 4 o'clock, the House adjourned.

The Trade Sale of Books.

SECOND DAY.

The second day's sale of books at the Trade Salesrooms of LEAVITT & STREBIGH, opened yesterday morning with the invoice of D. & J. SADLIER & CO., for whose books, especially the Catholic works, comparatively higher prices were obtained. Following this invoice came the very comprehensive one of EICKNOR & FIELDS, of Boston; then that of LEYPOLDT & HOLT, of New-York; followed by those of DION THOMPSON, of New-York; M. FARNHAM, of Philadelphia; and LITTLE, BROWN & Co., of Boston.

The attendance was very full this day, but the rates obtained, with the exception above named, were relatively no higher. Rumors were very current inflicted which brought over one-half the ordinary retail price. By the afternoon a number were reporting only one-third, and the instances were not few of sales at one-fourth the prices which have been obtained at retail of late years. The dealers evidently recognize the enhanced value of their greenbacks; and it is fair to presume that the reading public know also that books ought to be bought cheaper now, with gold at 130, than they could buy them when that rare commodity was worth 250. The retail trade will therefore consult their interests in anticipating the wishes of a reasonable public, who look to the opening season for catalogues with prices much below those of last year or the two preceding years.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON MARKET ON TRIAL.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund Object to the Demolition.

Judge HELL and Mr. LAWRENCE, representing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, resumed their defence of the Washington Market tradesmen, before Mr. SETH C. HAWLEY, at the headquarters of the Board of Health, yesterday afternoon. The marketmen did not attend, and only one gentleman was put upon the stand. His testimony was substantially as follows:

Dr. Edward B. Dalton, sworn—I am Sanitary Superintendent of the Metropolitan Health Department; am by education a physician, and for five years was Surgeon in the field; had charge of the hospitals of the Army of the Potomac; am familiar with the position of the stalls of Washington Market; in my opinion the stalls and shanties surrounding the market prevent the free circulation of air within the place; I think that the ventilation is thereby seriously impaired; I do not consider the market a proper building for market purposes; I concur with Dr. J. HAYES in the opinion that it is a nuisance; I visited the market in a nuisance; I visited the place at about noonday, and found quarters of beef and carcasses of mutton suspended over the sidewalk; I became a practicing physician in 1858; I have not been acquainted with the state of health near Washington Market; think that the shanties around the market cut off fifty per cent. of the air which might otherwise enter the building; on the occasion of my visit I directed my attention mainly to the market itself, the floors, and the condition of the gutters; if the whole front of the stalls were taken down, leaving nothing but the roof standing, the stalls, in such case, could not seriously obstruct the passage of air into the market; a vitiated atmosphere must impair the meats kept in the stalls; do not know how much modern meats might become unhealthy in the market with the stalls standing than with the stalls removed; do not know how long meats are ordinarily kept in the market; decomposition in all meats commences soon after death; the want of ventilation tends to depress the vital force of the occupants of the market, but the depression may not be perceptible; a hundred and fifty individuals together, kept ill the vitiated atmosphere of Washington Market twenty years from ten to fifteen hours a day, must be affected by the foul air, but their occupation and habits of life may be such as to enable them to ward off the attacks of disease; vitiated air escaping from such a place might not be detected from its odor; the air may be nearly inodorous; an unhealthy atmosphere is not necessarily odorous; an offensive smell is necessarily unhealthy. I read Dr. Emerson's general report against the market and its stalls previous to the time of my personal inspection; I find the extension of the stalls over the curb-stone detrimental to the public health, inasmuch as it prevents the proper cleansing of the gutters; if you properly ventilate the market, and keep it and its surroundings perfectly clean, I cannot make a valid objection to it as being dangerous to public health.

Attorney Bliss—Is it admitted that these stands at Washington Market occupy the public streets?

Mr. Lawrence—It is not. I now wish to know whether the Board of Health claims the right to remove any obstructions to the streets?

Attorney Bliss—We claim the right to remove any nuisance!

Mr. Lawrence—Then you have powers which I did not suppose you possessed.

To enable counsel to search the City records, the argument in the case was postponed to 10 o'clock on Friday morning.

The Street-Cleaning Commission.

A meeting of the Commissioners for Cleaning the Streets was held yesterday morning at 9 o'clock at the Mayor's office.

A resolution to pay the contractors the amount of their semi-monthly bill for cleaning the streets under the contract was, after an extended discussion, adopted, Mr. SCHULTZ, the President of the Metropolitan Board of Health, dissenting.

The majority of the Commission were of opinion that notwithstanding the allegation that certain streets had not been cleaned during the period for which payment is provided by the resolution, the public interests would be best secured by such payment.

The following reasons were urged in support of the passage of the resolution: That in case the contract was abandoned a doubt existed whether there was any public body possessing adequate powers to enter into a new contract, or any reasonable prospect of having the streets cleaned at all through any other agency.

That in consideration of the conflict of testimony, as to the omissions on the part of the contractors to clean certain streets, between the police authorities on the one hand and the foremen and other employes of the contractors on the other, it was not clear that the litigation which would ensue on the abandonment of the contract might not result in serious loss to the City.

That it is generally conceded that the streets are, on the whole, at the present time, in a more cleanly condition than ever heretofore at the same season, and on the part of the contractors an earnest desire was professed to fulfill in good faith the provisions of their agreement.

That it was also very evident an immense amount of work was being done, and in order to avoid any misunderstanding between the police and the contractors, as to the streets which are or are not cleaned, the following resolution was submitted and adopted:

Resolved, That the contractors for cleaning the streets be requested to return each day to the Station-houses of the several precincts of the Metropolitan Police, the work done in the streets therein, and once in each week the work omitted to be done, and the reasons for such omissions.

The Board then adjourned until Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

The following communication from the contractors for cleaning streets was presented to the Commissioners yesterday:

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1866.

To the Members of the Street-Cleaning Commission:

GENTLEMEN: A report charging us with omissions to clean certain streets made to you at the last session of the Commission, and certain interferences with us in the performance of our work, induce us again to communicate with you on the subject of our contract and our operations under it.

We assert that we have performed our contract in all respects, and at all times, in accordance with its provisions. Our contract does not require us to keep the streets clean; its requirements are that we should sweep and remove the dirt from certain streets so many times a week when the elements permitted—some every day, others every week, others only once a week. This we have done; but the difficulty is, that when we sweep a street the residents upon it throw dirt, ashes and garbage into it, and thus neutralize all we have done. The provisions of the contract were framed upon the experience of persons accustomed to the work, and after suggestions (many adopted) by persons invited by public advertisement to make them, and are eminently sufficient to keep the streets clean if the citizens would only observe the laws and ordinances prohibiting the throwing of ashes, garbage, &c., into the public highways.

Hercules himself, although he cleaned the Augean stables, could not have kept them clean, if, after the removal of every rod of filth, an equal amount had been thrown into the cleansed place while he was engaged in removing the dirt from the remainder of the establishment. As an illustration, we complain that the dirt and rubbish which, by order of the Board of Health, persons have been obliged to remove from cellars, have been thrown into the streets, and thus that we have been obliged to carry it away.

This quantity is very great. If we leave it in the streets, as we have a right to do, complaint is made that the streets are not cleaned; if we remove it, we receive no extra compensation, although we are subjected to an extraordinary expense. The Board of Health does not interfere, nor the police, to prevent these cleanings of the cellars from being thrown into the street, but are ready enough to embarrass us, and arrest our employes when acting, as we shall show, in strict conformity with our contract. The Supreme Court has decided these arrests to be illegal, and discharged those in custody.

We ask no favors from the Commissioners, the Board of Health or the Press. All we request, and we think we are entitled to so much, is fairness and a hearing.

We repeat that our contract does not compel us to keep the streets clean. No contractors ever could do it without the co-operation of our citizens; and the contractor has ever had. Added to this, we now have to encounter the opposition of a Board which seems predetermined to embarrass us and break up our work.

President SCHULTZ, at a meeting of the Board of Health, after stating that our contract compelled us to forthwith, upon collection, remove all ashes, dirt, garbage and rubbish, causes to be adopted a resolution that we also forthwith remove all manure from our manure depots furnished under our contract by the City, and that we be debarred from depositing any more manure at them, although by our contract, in the very paragraph quoted, has made an express distinction between ashes, dirt, garbage and rubbish on one hand, and manure on the other, and permits us to use the old and to require new deposit grounds for the latter. Manure is to be disposed of as can dirt and rubbish. These last are used for filling-up purposes, and for them there is a ready demand to fill up the flats on the west side of the Bay. Manure can only be used for farming purposes, and its accumulation during certain seasons is therefore unavoidable, and our right to deposit it in the City is secured to us by this provision of our contract.

The dumping grounds, dumping boards, docks and places of deposit for sweepings and manure, now used for street cleaning purposes or purposes of dumping or deposit, are having assigned to such contractors for purposes aforesaid, to be used free of charge, and such additional dumping grounds, dumping boards, docks and places of deposit as may be found necessary, or such other convenient and sufficient places therefor shall be furnished to the contractors free of charge; but no change in such grounds, boards, docks or places of deposit shall be made except by mutual consent of the contractors and a majority of the Commissioners, or in case of the assumption of this contract by the sureties, or any of them, except by consent of the sureties so performing this contract and a majority of the Commissioners.

In the face of this distinct and unequivocal provision, and in defiance of the law of its creation, which prevents interference with our contract, the Board of Health undertakes to prohibit the use of these assigned places of deposit for manure and orders the arrest of our drivers.

The Metropolitan Police Act of 1857 directs, under the above resolution, the arrest of our employes, because we, ourselves, through them avail ourselves of the privileges of our contract, although the statute under which the Board of Health exists, positively and directly prohibits any interference with it.

Neither is our contract with the Board of Health or any of its members. It was entered into by a Commission representing the City on the one part. The Board of Health are not a part of the City Government, nor are its officers, as members of it in any respect City officers.

It is a Metropolitan Commission having jurisdiction over two counties, and the City of Brooklyn, and we do not deny the power of the Legislature, or of any other authority to step in and annul the contract, or to enter into a contract, deliberately, for the purpose of depriving us of its advantages; but we do deny the power of the Board of Health, or of CHARLES SCHULTZ, as President of Health with us, we contend, to suspend the Legislative and Executive functions of the State for the sake of harassing us for a real or fancied grievance, or to confront us with interpretations we have not found to exist in the contract, so capricious and offensive, that we are disposed if not determined to accede to them no longer, and apply to you as the representatives of the City, in the matter for redress and support. President SCHULTZ, when the mad in Pearl-street was so saturated with water, that scarce any but a metallic cart could hold it, insisted that this street should be cleaned if it had to be done with buckets. We undertook to comply, and sent our best carts to the spot. They were loaded with the semi-aqueous substance, and on their way to the dumping ground some of the carts of the contract corps met under the tall boards. The Police, agents of the Board of Health, of which Mr. SCHULTZ is President, thereupon arrested the owners of these carts for dropping dirt along the streets.

Now we are advised even though there were no provisions in the contract relieving us from work under certain circumstances, that when the elements are such as to render the performance of the contract impracticable, performance is excused on the ground that the state of the weather is the act of God. Our contract, however, includes an express provision relieving us from cleaning the streets when frost or snow prevents us. Heavy rains alike stop us from work, for the reason that the water so softens the dirt that it cannot be thrown into the carts, or be removed, and that men will not work out-doors in stormy weather. We aver that it is only under such circumstances that a street may not have been cleaned according to the words of the contract. No reasonable person would ever expect an attempt at such an impossibility.

In connection, we refer you to the provision in our contract requiring notice to us of any omission on our part, and gives us twenty-four hours to supply it. We have never received any such notice, and therefore have the right to presume, as we do presume, that our contract has been substantially fulfilled up to the present time. Very respectfully yours,

BROWN, DEVOE & KNAPP.

An English Fugitive Arrested under the Extradition Treaty and Sent Back.

The new steamship *City of Paris*, belonging to the Inman line, which arrived at this port on the 2d inst., brought from Liverpool, among her passengers, BENJAMIN HOWARD WILKINS, a native of England, about 38 years of age. Prior to the arrival of the steamship the police authorities in this City had received information that WILKINS was a confidential clerk in a Bank at Worcester, England, and had committed a series of forgeries, by which he had gained $25,000, and that he had endeavored to escape by taking passage for America.

Detective FARLEY, of the Metropolitan force, was detailed by Capt. YOUNG to work up the case and effect the arrest of the alleged defaulter and forger, and he at once instituted inquiries. Learning by an examination of the list of passengers on the *City of Paris* that WILKINS had arrived in New-York, the detective had no difficulty in tracing him to a quiet boarding-house in Brooklyn, and on proceeding thither experienced no difficulty in securing his prisoner. On being arrested, WILKINS confessed to having committed the forgeries with which he was charged, and soon after he was handed over to Detective WHITEHOUSE, of the London force, who had arrived in pursuit of his prisoner. The time for his return in accordance with the provisions of the Extradition Treaty.

WILKINS made no opposition to being sent back to England for trial, and he was placed on board the steamship *Australasian* by the London detective, and he is now on his way to Great Britain to await his trial for forgery and defalcation. The steamer having sailed yesterday afternoon from her dock in Jersey City.

As soon as he was comfortably domiciled in Brooklyn, WILKINS wrote to his wife and family, requesting them to come on and join him, and it is supposed that before he arrives at Liverpool his wife and five children will have set sail for this country. WILKINS evidently had no suspicion that he had been so successfully traced, and that a man on the eve of being arrested. Detective FARLEY deserves credit for the successful manner in which he worked up the case.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Capture of the Atlanta—The Contest and Capture—Was the Capture by an "Equal," "Inferior," or "Superior" Force—A Case Without Precedent—Moral Influence not Part of the "Capturing Force"—The Thankless Duty of Monitor Commanders, as a Consideration Influencing Distribution.

The Officers and Crew of the U. S. Iron-clad Weehawken, &c., Appellants, vs. The Steamer Atlanta.—This vessel, an iron-clad war steamer, taken from the rebels in battle, has been condemned as lawful prize, and the question now is on the distribution. The main and difficult question is whether the entire value is to go to the captors, or half to them and half to the Government. The act of 1862 prescribes the rule thus: If the prize was of equal or superior force to "the vessel or vessels making the capture," it goes wholly to the captors; if of inferior force, it is divided equally between the United States and the "officers and men making the capture." Another section provides for the distribution of the whole or half adjudged to the captors in these words: "When one or more vessels of the navy shall be within signal distance of another making a prize, all shall be deemed to be present." In determining whether the captors shall have a half or all, the Court must first decide what vessel or vessels "made the capture," or "made the prize," and then compare the capturing force with the force of the prize. Then, having by this process adjudged the whole or the half to the vessels making the prize or capture, the Court is to determine whether any and what vessels of the navy were within signal distance of the vessel or vessels that made the prize, and let them into participation.

What vessel or vessels in this case "made the capture?" The officers of the *Atlanta*, now prisoners of war at Fort Warren, in this harbor, have refused to testify, so that the Court has not the benefit of their statements. But all the evidence in the cause presents a clear account of this most interesting conflict—perhaps, in its bearings on naval science, the most significant battle in modern times, except that of the *Monitor* and *Merrimack*.

The *Atlanta*, originally a British steamer, powerful and fast, called the *Fingal*, had, early in the war, run the blockade of Savannah, and had been converted by the rebels into an armed vessel steaming at full expense. She had a long low deck, with a casemate or covered iron-plated house in the centre, with sloping sides and ends, in which was her battery. She had also a powerful ram, and, attached to her bow and carried under water, a torpedo charged with about fifty pounds of powder. Two steam vessels of our navy, of the type so novel and yet unlovely in universal mien, the Monitors, were guarding the Wassaw Sound to prevent the egress of the *Atlanta*. These were the *Weehawken*, commanded by Capt. John Rodgers, and the *Nahant*, commanded by Capt. John Downes. Capt. Rodgers was the senior and commanding officer. Each Monitor had one revolving turret, with two smooth-bore Dahlgren guns, one of fifteen-inch and the other of eleven-inch calibre. The rebels knew that these Monitors were there, and knew their size and force; and the *Atlanta*, when fully ready, was sent down the Sound for the purpose of capturing or destroying them. It would seem, too, that they had little doubt of their success. The *Atlanta* was accompanied by several steamers having passengers on board, to be spectators of the conflict. Two of these steamers, armed and manned by the rebel navy, but, being wooden vessels, they kept at a safe distance and took no part in the action. On our side, also, there was a wooden gunboat, the *Cimmerone*, which was directed by Capt. Rodgers to keep out of the action unless signaled specially.

It was at early dawn of the 17th of June, 1863, a little after 4 o'clock, that the *Atlanta* was descried coming down the Sound. The Monitors at once began to prepare for action. The *Weehawken* lay higher up than the *Nahant*. She slipped her cable. The *Nahant* weighed her anchor, Capt. Downes thinking he might need it in the action, in case of injury to his motive power, and that he could prepare for action as well while weighing. To give themselves time to get fully ready Capt. Rodgers steamed slowly down the Sound, directing Capt. Downes to follow in his wake, the *Weehawken* having the pilot. Capt. Downes followed in the wake of the *Weehawken* as soon as he got his anchor. This left him for a time nearer to the advancing enemy than the *Weehawken*. When fully ready the *Weehawken* turned toward the advancing enemy. Just as she turned, the *Atlanta* opened her fire on the *Nahant*. Her shot did not take effect.

The *Weehawken* rounded and steamed toward the *Atlanta*, the *Nahant* following in her wake. It was then seen that the *Atlanta* was stationary and lying partly across the channel. When within between three hundred and four hundred yards, the *Weehawken* slowed and fired her 15-inch gun. Drifting with the tide, and under slow way, when within about two hundred yards, she fired both her guns as nearly together as possible. Capt. Downes acted on a different plan. He thought his fire would be most effective when aboard. He made directly for the *Atlanta* at full speed, reserving his fire until he should be at close quarters. Capt. Downes was never from the first more than a thousand yards separated from the *Weehawken*, and at this second discharge was about the same distance from the *Atlanta* that the *Weehawken* was. Immediately after the second discharge from the *Weehawken* the *Atlanta* hauled down her colors and ran up a small white flag, in token of surrender. This was mistaken by the *Weehawken* in the smoke for a white and blue flag, which was the rebel battle flag, and the *Weehawken* fired both her guns again. By this time the *Nahant* was very near the *Atlanta* and ready to fire, but had discovered that she had surrendered. Capt. Downes ranged alongside, in natural disappointment, and said why she had not ordered so soon. The monitors had dropped their boats overboard to clear for action. The *Nahant's* boats were nearest, and she steamed off for them and picked one of them up, and her executive officer boarded the *Atlanta* and took possession of her. In the meantime, however, the Commander of the *Atlanta* had transferred his sword to and went on board the *Weehawken* and had surrendered his sword to Capt. Rodgers before the *Atlanta* was boarded by the *Nahant*.

The proceeding was in the Massachusetts district, and upon the above state of facts, after a lengthy discussion of the principles and questions involved, the Court, Mr. Justice SPRAGUE, said:

I shall decide the present case, on its exact and peculiar circumstances. I lay down no rule for other cases, nor do I say what variation from the facts of this case would have led to a different application of the statute. I am led to the belief that the *Nahant* must be considered so far a participator in the conflict of forces, as to be included in the comparison. The *Atlanta* came down to attack both the monitors, knowing they were together, under one command and for one purpose. She calculated on their combined force, and governed herself accordingly. It is impossible for me to say now, whether the *Atlanta* would have taken the same course if she had had only the *Weehawken* to deal with. Each monitor knew that the other was co-operating—not merely ready to co-operate, but actually taking part in the attack, during all the time within effective distance for firing, and part of the time at nearly the same distance from the enemy with the *Weehawken*, and one in addition to the other in all acts of offence or defence. This is not all. It was the fortune that the *Atlanta* fired all her guns at the *Nahant* first, and drove off from the *Weehawken* its only effective forces, so far either her consort, as was known to those on board the *Atlanta* that the *Nahant*, apparently unharmed by their previous fire, was coming upon the *Atlanta* at full speed, reserving her fire, though within easy range. This would have been enough to settle a doubtful question of surrender, if a doubt remained. One of the facts to be considered by the commander of the *Atlanta*, in determining whether and when to surrender, might well have been the demoralized state of his crew. How far may the knowledge that a second Monitor [of the same type with that from which they had suffered so terribly was within equal distance have contributed to this demoralization? How far did the cooperation of the two Monitors affect the course taken by the *Atlanta* in all respects, the tracking of her guns by the *Nahant*, her lying still to present her broadside? How far did this cooperation affect the course taken by each monitor? If the *Weehawken* had not been there, or had not opened fire, would or would not Capt. Downes reserved his fire as he did? If the *Weehawken* had been alone, or with a vessel within signal distance capable of aiding, but not just where the *Nahant* was and doing just what she was doing, would or not her course have been the same? If the *Nahant* had not diverted the fire of the *Atlanta*, what might have been its effect upon the *Weehawken*? If Captain Rodgers' shot had been unsuccessful, might or might not, in a few minutes—almost seconds—the close discharge of the *Nahant* have been decisive?

The result to which I am brought, is that in comparing the force of "the vessel or vessels making the capture" with that of the prize, I must include the *Nahant* with the *Weehawken*. I do this, as the result of the special circumstances of this case, without attempting to establish a test for determining who, under other circumstances, should be deemed actual captors.

The result is that half the net proceeds of the prize are to be given to the captors, and half to the United States, and that the vessels entitled to participate in the distribution are the *Weehawken*, *Nahant* and *Cimmerone*.

From this decree the agent of the officers and crew of the *Weehawken* appeal, and argue that the law of Congress declares that the "capturing force," if equal or inferior, shall entitle the captors to the whole value of the prize. The question therefore, is, what is the capturing force? Is it merely the vessel which took the only active part in the capture, or does it include the other vessels present, or within signal distance, who took no part in the action, and in no way contributed to the successful result? There were on the Union side three vessels—the *Weehawken* and *Nahant*, iron Monitors, and the *Cimmerone*, a wooden vessel. The *Cimmerone* was not allowed to come into action at all, as she was totally unfit to encounter such a vessel as the *Atlanta*, and would have been a helpless victim had she attempted it. The *Weehawken*, when she approached the enemy, was the leading vessel, followed by the *Nahant*. She engaged the *Atlanta*, and compelled her to surrender before the *Nahant* could get into action or had fired a gun; she was therefore really the "capturing force," unaided by either of the other two vessels, and had they both been absent it is evident all the circumstances and events of the fight and the result would have been precisely the same. The *Weehawken* was notoriously a vessel of inferior force to her antagonist. It is said that the presence of the vessels has a great moral influence on the result, (even if these other vessels do not take any active part,) by discouraging the one side and encouraging the other. There might be some force in this argument had the *Atlanta* suddenly fallen in with these vessels at sea, by the lifting of the fog or the rising of the sun; but no such moral influence could have existed in this case, as the *Atlanta* bore down directly and deliberately to attack the two Monitors, with the full conviction that she could take or destroy both, well knowing what their force was; besides which she was accompanied by two wooden gunboats armed with heavy rifled guns, and the rebel Captain expressed his surprise that they did not assist him.

The lower Court, in its decision, ruled out the *Cimmerone* as not being a part of the "capturing force," and in so doing has conceded the whole principle. If the *Cimmerone*, taking no part in the action, is not to be considered part of the capturing force, why should the *Nahant* be counted in, as she likewise took no part in the fight, and did not contribute to the result any more than did the *Cimmerone* did? If the moral influence (by encouraging the one party and discouraging the other) of the *Nahant* is estimated at ninety-nine, and that of *Cimmerone* at only one, the principle is the same; and on that basis, if she is counted out, so ought the *Nahant* to be. It is no reply to this to say that the *Cimmerone* was ordered not to take part in the action, for of that fact the enemy was of course ignorant. The fight was of such a few minutes duration that there was no time for the enemy to see what parts she was going to take. Capt. Downes, of the *Nahant*, in his evidence says the *Atlanta* fired at him, and the District Court alludes to this as having diverted the fire from the *Weehawken*. Capt. Rodgers evidently does not agree in this view of Capt. Downes. Both vessels, when the *Atlanta* came down upon them, were in a narrow part of the channel, and had to run down to wider and safer water, the *Weehawken* ahead, and she first turned and headed up the stream toward the enemy, passing the *Nahant*, still standing down, until the latter reached the point where the *Weehawken* had turned, and she then also turned and followed in the wake, but at such a distance astern that she could not come up and close with the enemy till he had surrendered to the *Weehawken*. It does not appear that the *Atlanta* fired at all while they were going down stream, and when the two Monitors turned toward the enemy the *Weehawken* was the nearest and leading ship, and would naturally have been the object of the enemy's fire, and not the *Nahant* away astern. Though the two vessels being in range of each other the balls that were fired at and missed the *Weehawken* would pass near the *Nahant*, and thus induce the belief that she was specially fired at; but the *Nahant* was not struck at all, and the *Weehawken* was, although not injured.

The officers of all these iron-clad Monitors had a most severe and thankless duty to perform. They lived in iron dungeons, under artificial ventilation, never being able when at sea to appear on deck, as the sea was constantly beating over them, and without any hope, and only a slender chance of prize money, as they were not cruising vessels; and this is the only instance in which any of them ever made a dollar of prize money. If these considerations of liberality are in any way to influence a decision, this is certainly a very strong case for the exercise of it. Nearly every prize taken by the vessels has a great moral influence on the result, (even if these other vessels do not take any active part,) by discouraging the one side and encouraging the other. There might be some force in this argument had the *Atlanta* suddenly fallen in with these vessels at sea, by the lifting of the fog or the rising of the sun; but no such moral influence could have existed in this case, as the *Atlanta* bore down directly and deliberately to attack the two Monitors, with the full conviction that she could take or destroy both, well knowing what their force was; besides which she was accompanied by two wooden gunboats armed with heavy rifled guns, and the rebel Captain expressed his surprise that they did not assist him.

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